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1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at One o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May next, at the Office of the Company, 62, King William-street, in the City of London.  
2. That, at such Meeting, the Proprietors who then hold ten or more shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.  
3. That three Directors, Jacob George Cope, Esq.; John Thompson Fletcher, Esq.; and Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; and one Auditor, George Meek, Esq., retire, all of whom (excepting Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., deceased) are re-eligible to their respective appointments.  
4. That any Proprietors duly qualified who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of those situations must give written notice of their intention, at the Office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previous to the time of such Meeting.  
By Order of the Directors,  
May 7, 1858. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

**LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.**

**APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL HELP.**  
I. In addition to the indirect influence which the formation and labours of this Society are admitted to have exerted upon the cause of chapel extension in London and throughout the country, it has, during the nine years of its existence, wholly erected, purchased, or aided by loans or grants, 29 chapels, containing 19,300 sittings, and which have cost the Society, and those engaged in these undertakings, £8,000.  
II. The Society is under obligations, at the present time, to the extent of £3,550, in consequence of grants promised in aid of the erection of chapels at the following places:—

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WOOLWICH,  
ERITH,  
SOUTHWARK,  
WANDSWORTH,  
NEW PECKHAM,  
KILBURN,  
HIGHGATE.

The aid which the Society has engaged to give to some of these enterprises, while not adequate to their importance, is to the full extent of its present resources.

III. Applications are constantly pressed upon the Committee for assistance in the purchase or erection of chapels in populous neighbourhoods where great destitution prevails, which they are compelled to decline on account of the want of adequate funds.

IV. The population of London is ever shifting, and requires corresponding efforts to meet the necessities of new neighbourhoods; and it may be added that the population of the Metropolis is about equal to that of the entire Kingdom of Scotland, and is increasing at the rate of 40,000 annually. It has been estimated that in Scotland there are 2,500 places of worship where the Gospel is preached, while in the Metropolis there are only 700 such places.

These facts constitute the Committee's appeal for generous contributions, which they would earnestly address, not only to their Brethren in the Metropolis, but throughout the country; for they feel that the present most inadequate provision of the means of public worship in this great capital gives to this Society strong claims upon our churches throughout the United Kingdom.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Treasurer.  
CHAS. GILBERT, Secretaries.  
JOHN BRAMALL, Secretaries.  
Contributions will be thankfully received by Eusebius Smith, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, City; and by the Secretaries, at the Office, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

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12 Dessert Spoons .. ..	20 7 4 ..	7 6 8	
2 Gravy Spoons .. ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4	
1 Soup Ladle .. ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4	
4 Sauce Ladles .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Fish Slice .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
12 Tea Spoons .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
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Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. 5 5 0

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12 Table Forks .. ..	30 7 4 ..	11 0 0	
12 Dessert ditto .. ..	20 7 4 ..	7 6 8	
2 Gravy Spoons .. ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4	
1 Soup Ladle .. ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4	
4 Sauce Ladles .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Fish Slice .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
12 Tea Spoons .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Sugar Sifter .. ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	
1 Butter Knife, silver handle ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4	

57 16 2

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Milk Ewer .. ..	8 11 0 ..	4 8 0	
Coffee Pot .. ..	28 10 0 ..	14 0 0	

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12 Dessert ditto .. ..	25 7 6 ..	9 7 6	
2 Gravy Spoons .. ..	11 7 6 ..	4 2 6	
1 Soup Ladle .. ..	11 7 6 ..	4 2 6	
4 Sauce Ladles .. ..	11 8 0 ..	4 8 0	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	11 8 0 ..	4 8 0	
1 Fish Slice .. ..	11 8 0 ..	4 8 0	
12 Tea Spoons .. ..	14 8 0 ..	5 12 0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. ..	14 8 0 ..	5 12 0	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon .. ..	14 8 0 ..	5 12 0	
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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### THE LEGACY OF A LEG.

ONCE upon a time, an old English gentleman, well meaning but not wise, obliged by a troublesome stiffness of his knee to have recourse to an artificial leg, was so thankful for the help he derived from it, and so proud of the successful ingenuity he had displayed in its construction, that he resolved to give his descendants all the benefit of it, and so in his last will and testament, he made the constant use of it by his heirs the condition of their inheriting his large property. In those days, such estates as his were extremely rare, and the fortunate owner of it, of course, enjoyed immense influence. It is not wonderful, therefore, that generation after generation in that family wore the leg without much consciousness of the restraint it imposed upon them. And, in truth, it was as comely a leg as man ever fashioned—perhaps, the best substitute for a living one that human ingenuity could contrive. The old gentleman's descendants, therefore, seeing they were compelled to use it, might well be thankful that they could praise it, which they did wherever they went, to the extent, even, of ridiculing and depreciating the vulgarity of those who, having no inherited estates, made shift to push their way in the world with the limbs which God had given them. In the lapse of time, however, the natural stature of the endowed family becoming somewhat dwarfed, the leg bequeathed to them by their forefather was found to be too long, making it almost impossible for them to walk at the usual pace of their neighbours. Now a man with an artificial leg which does not fit him, and which, besides, time has rendered otherwise uncomfortable, is to be pitied—but if he cannot alter the leg—if he must not cut it down to his own size—if he has lost the secret of its mechanism, and is under the necessity of letting it be, or, most likely, spoiling it altogether, he need have a very large fortune, indeed, to reconcile him to the absurdity of his position. At any rate, those who can use their own legs will not be tempted to envy him.

Far be it from us to make light of the help to be derived from a Liturgical service which, figuratively speaking, a certain stiffness in the knee-joint renders absolutely necessary in some cases! Far be it from us, moreover, to level one word of hostile criticism at the Book of Common Prayer, which is an admirable, we may almost say, an inimitable aid to halting devotion *where it fits!* Perhaps, because we have become accustomed to the practice, and were never forced into unnatural usages by the whims of rich relatives, we prefer to express deep religious sentiment, and gushing religious emotion, in the words, and after the manner, that they prompt at the time, and feel as though we could as well court in stereotyped phrases, as pray—but this, we admit, is, to a considerable extent, a matter of mere taste. Let those who like monotony, as a mode of expressing their feelings, and who can only walk to the Courts of Heaven along a macadamised road, indulge their preference. If, ordinarily, we find it pleasanter, fresher, and less fatiguing, to wend our way thither by green lanes, over grassy meads, and through stately woods, that is no reason why we should despise those who feel themselves bound to stick to the

turnpike road. We have no objection, sometimes, to bear them company, and find a Liturgical service, in its turn, very delightful—but we should be sorry to be condemned to that, or any other human device, in perpetuity and without the smallest liberty of change.

Lord Ebury, better known, perhaps, to our readers as Lord Robert Grosvenor, has been trying to persuade the lords spiritual and temporal to address the Crown praying her Majesty to appoint a Commission for a revision of the Book of Common Prayer. The fact begins to make itself manifest that this authorised aid to devotion, forced upon the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, intrinsically comely as it is, is thought by many to be susceptible of some improvement. The alterations desired are neither numerous nor important. Some re-arrangement of its parts, the excision of several needless repetitions, the substitution of modern for obsolete words, and the omission of some two or three politically offensive offices, would tend, Lord Ebury thinks, to relieve tender clerical consciences, and to present greater attractiveness to the laity whom it wearies as well as helps. In fact, the leg which the Church is bound by law to stand upon in all her public devotions, however it may have suited past generations, is a little too long for this. The invariable use of it, even by willing worshippers, makes their devotions unprofitably laborious, and fosters a bad habit of hobbling where it is specially desirable that every movement should be free and unconstrained.

Lord Ebury pointed out with great force and lucidity several incontestible proofs that a revision of the Book of Common Prayer was generally desired, citing the testimony of the most eminent living occupants of the Episcopal Bench, the decision of Convocation, and other irrefragable evidence. He reviewed many reasons which made some alteration desirable, most of them fraught with a large measure of convincing force. He showed that the instrumentality by which he sought to effect this improvement was both constitutional and expedient—and he effectively met the objections which he anticipated might be ranged in opposition to his request. But the noble lord, complete as was his case, able as were his arguments, modest as was his tone, moderate as were his demands, made so little way as to be obliged to withdraw his own proposition. Primate and prelates alike viewed his proposals with alarm. The leg handed down to them might have its blemishes and inconveniences—but it could not be altered in a single letter without endangering the whole. What one man thought an excrescence, another esteemed a beauty. The change which some desired would be far from satisfying others. The adjustment of proportions could never be agreed upon so generally as not to offend the taste of a considerable minority. It was far better, therefore, to limp a little, than to meddle with a mechanism which they might never set a-going again. In fact, "*Noli me mutare*," was the motto which ought to be prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer.

The discussion has a queer aspect to us outsiders, perhaps, because being accustomed to support our own religious institutions, we have nobody to consult but ourselves as to the form they shall assume. We see plainly enough that all is not gold that glitters—and that national endowments are not to be enjoyed without submission to very considerable discount. It seems odd enough to us that any community of intelligent Christians should be obliged to ask the Queen's permission and assistance to vary, even to an inappreciable extent, the language in which they unitedly address the Creator and Redeemer. We should not like being under a heavy bond to use the same quantity and quality of words, week after week, and year after year, in our approaches to the footstool of our Father, whatever might be the state of our emotions. We should feel rather dismayed if we were told that our system of devotion was so nicely balanced that the alteration of a single phrase in it might permanently

derange the whole. It would seem to us as if we were doomed to fight a battle with sin, armed with a sword which was too unwieldy to be handled, too brittle to be sharpened, and too spotted with rust to be of service. We compassionate the impotence of Churchmen from our inmost hearts. We wish that they were free as ourselves from shackles—but they must remember that the leg goes with the legacy, and that whoever enjoys the latter must put up with the former.

Much, however, as we sympathise with Lord Ebury, we cannot but think that his opponents are right in their apprehensions. There is danger in meddling with the Prayer-Book, even to the limited extent of simple curtailment, because it would inevitably let loose reserved opinions, a process which would go on rapidly to angry controversy, and end in wide disruption. The lump of ice in which all sorts of heterogeneous things are forcibly bound up together, gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, and stubble, cannot be thawed with a view to pick out what is worthless, without losing its hold upon what is most valuable. The constitution is too unsound to admit of even an incision of the skin without exposing the slightest wound to the imminent chances of active and perilous suppuration. The State Church is at once ill adapted to the wants of the age, and practically unalterable. It has no flexibility. Law infuses into it most of its rigidity and all its brittleness. It must be accepted, "for better, for worse." It cannot bear reform. It would go to pieces in the process. It must die as a State Church before it can live as a Free Church. In other words, artificial legs and public legacies must be thrown away together, and the true Church must have faith in the sufficiency and superiority of the powers with which her God has endowed her.

### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT BLANDFORD. — The rural town of Blandford, Dorsetshire, has recently been the arena of a struggle between Churchmen and Dissenters on the question of Church-rates, unheard of in its past history. At the instance of the churchwardens, a vestry meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday week, for the purpose of obtaining leave to levy a rate to meet the expenses connected with the repairs, &c., of the parish church, during the current year. The Rev. Mr. Harte, rector of the parish, presided. A meeting of a similar kind, and for a similar purpose, was convened last year, when, owing to the divided state of feeling on the question it was dismissed without any decision having been come to. To avoid further collision with those who opposed the rate, they resolved subsequently to risk the raising of it by voluntary contributions amongst themselves. But *black-a-day!* the churchwardens found, when they commenced their canvass for the expected contributions, that they had reckoned without their host. At the year's end they had failed to realise the full amount of their debts for "wines and washings, bell-rings and repairs," of Mother Church, amongst all her devoted defenders. Accordingly, the purport of the prefatory remarks of the reverend rector, at the meeting of vestry, was that one year's trial of the voluntary principle was quite enough for him and his parishioners, for they found they had grievously erred in resorting to it, and were firmly resolved to eschew it in the future; he would therefore immediately request the warden to produce his estimate for the rate of the current year. That having been read, he forthwith begged to propose that there be a rate of 5d. per pound levied to defray the expenses indicated in the said estimate; at the same time adding, with ludicrous naïveté, that *the less discussion there be raised on the subject, so much the better!* This having been put in the form of a motion to the meeting, it was carried by a show of hands. The Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Independent Church, moved, as an amendment, "That since there are many persons in this parish who conscientiously object to the compulsory payment of Church-rates, it is the opinion of this meeting, that to preserve the peace of the parish, for which its respected rector has frequently expressed his anxiety, the sum required this year for maintaining the worship of God in the parish church, and the repairs necessary for the support of the building, be raised by voluntary contribution." This having been seconded by Mr.



T. Bennett, and put to the meeting, was set aside by a majority of hands held up against it. Mr. G. D. Bartlet, of the Academy, then demanded a poll on the previous question, "Rate or no rate?" and a poll was immediately proceeded with, which ultimately terminated by a majority of thirty-seven in favour of a rate. From the formality on the part of the clerk, who failed to read the correct minutes of the meeting held previously to the room of calling, it is thought that the whole proceeding taken in haste on behalf of the rate will be disavowed, and that therefore no rate can be exacted this year. —*From a Correspondent.*

**CHURCH-RATES AT MARKET HARBOUROUGH.**—In the ordinarily quiet and pacific town of Market Harborough, a contest has recently been raging on the subject of Church-rates, which affords a striking illustration of the tactics respectively adopted in various parts of the kingdom, by the upholders and opponents of this irritating impost. Mr. Nunneley, a most respectable Dissenter, refuses to pay a levy of 11. 16s., against which he has the usual conscientious objections entertained by Nonconformists, and is, in consequence, summoned at the instance of the churchwardens before a local bench of magistrates, assembled in petty sessions. Thereupon ensues the following series of skilful movements between the disputants on both sides. The offensive is at once taken by Mr. Fisher, the solicitor for the prosecution, who endeavours to show in the usual way, by the testimony of the churchwardens, Mr. Aldwinkle and Mr. Freeston, that the rate refused by Mr. Nunneley has been imposed by a meeting regularly summoned. This evidence is met by a demand, on the part of the defendant, who is assisted by his legal adviser, Mr. Buswell, for the production of the book containing the minutes of the alleged meeting, on the ground that, in default of these, there is no sufficient proof of the actual levy of the rate. The magistrates, after hearing the pleadings of the two parties at length, determine that Mr. Nunneley's demand cannot be complied with, for the technical reason, that it has been made without previous notice. Nevertheless, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, this decision is practically superseded. The prosecutors find that they cannot make any way in their case without the disputed minutes. They therefore allow the book containing them to be brought into court, or rather to be publicly consulted there, the volume having all the time been in the safe keeping of the churchwarden, Mr. Aldwinkle. And now comes another sharp and protracted encounter. Mr. Nunneley, on his side, asserts that the minutes are incorrect, since they make no mention of an important motion proposed at the parish meeting. Mr. Fisher, on the contrary, maintains that Mr. Nunneley is not competent to dispute the validity of a document forming a part of his own evidence. This point is also argued at length, with a legal acumen worthy of Westminster Hall. In the end, the magistrates withdraw for deliberation, and after resuming their seats, intimate, upon the strength of those convictions to which they have in some incomprehensible manner been guided in their retirement, that the minutes are correct. Undismayed by the adverse decision pronounced against him, Mr. Nunneley now falls back upon the strongest point in his position of defence. He asserts that he has still valid and *bona fide* objections to the legality of the rate, and suggests that the case be adjourned for the magistrates to take counsel's opinion upon it. But the magisterial wisdom of Harborough, as it would appear, stands in need of no further or extraneous enlightenment. The bench decrees absolutely that Mr. Nunneley is bound then and there, not only to affirm, but to demonstrate the rate to be illegal "on the face of it," and tells him that, if the decision is wrong, he has his remedy in a court of law. This brings the matter to a conclusion. An order was made for payment. —*Leicester Mercury.*

**VOLUNTARY RATE AT STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—In this rural parish a rate of threepence in the pound was met by a proposal that the sum should be met by voluntary contribution. One gentleman offered to put down his name for a larger sum than his rate would amount to. The motion was carried, and more than the required sum promptly raised.

**DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT STOCKTON.**—At a vestry meeting last Thursday, the amendment for repairing the church, &c., by voluntary subscription, was, after three hours' discussion, carried by a majority of fifty-eight to six. A committee, consisting of four Quakers, two Wesleyans, and the two churchwardens, was then appointed, for the purpose of giving effect to the wishes of the meeting, the rev. incumbent declining to assist in any way.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.**—A public breakfast and meeting in connexion with the Society for the above-named object was held in Queen Street Hall on Friday morning last. Mr. Duncan McLaren presided, and in introducing the business of the meeting, observed that the present dislocated state of parties was very favourable to the Society; and gave them more chance of success than formerly when the late so-called Liberal Ministry was in office. With reference to the Freehold Bill, rejected on the preceding night, he observed that he did not expect there would have been so small a majority against them, and this augured well for their principles. J. C. Foster, LL.D., who, with Mr. W. W. Oulton, financial agent of the Society, attended as a deputation from England, then explained the mode in which the Society had conducted its operations. Mr. Oulton followed. Mr. Harrison (Chamber of Commerce) asked what the Society would do in regard to the Annuity-

tax Bill? Mr. Foster replied that they had given the subject great attention; and although they could not ensure success in regard to the matter, they would leave no stone unturned. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Glasgow, moved "that the meeting expresses its confidence and approval of the Society's general policy, the eminently practical character of its operations, and its great gratification at the success attending its labours." This motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, of Glasgow, and unanimously adopted. Votes of thanks were given to the deputation and to the chairman. —*Daily Scotian.*

**THE HANLEY TOWN COUNCIL AND MR. THOS. COOPER.**—Mr. Cooper having been requested to deliver a lecture at Hanley, application was made for the Town-hall, upon which a resolution was adopted by the Town Council, "That Mr. Alderman Timothy Dimmock be requested to write to Mr. Cooper, desiring satisfactory testimonials that he has renounced his former views and practices; the testimonials to be from, at least, three or four ministers of the Gospel." Mr. Cooper in reply wants to know what right the Council have to take God's place, and put him on trial for his spiritual condition. He of course declines to obtain the required testimonials.

**THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.**—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the actor, whose conversion was lately announced at a crowded revival meeting in New York, has written a letter, printed in the American papers, and says that "there is not one word of truth in it." He says he knows and deeply regrets that there is much in the past that might have been improved, but he feels sustained by the thought that his whole conduct has been actuated solely by an honest desire to adhere strictly to the rule of right, and that his rule for the future will be to love his friends, to hate his enemies, and to live in accordance with the divine precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." It appears by the advertisements that the players have got back to Burton's, the head quarters of the recent movement.

**CHRISTIANITY AND EDUCATION IN INDIA.**—In commenting on the excellent petition presented by the various missionary and religious societies to Parliament on the subject of religious liberty and equality in India, we took exception to the paragraph which seemed to express approbation of Government grants in aid of schools—the ground of our objection being that those grants are made alike to schools where the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions are taught, and to schools where Christianity is taught and where religion is altogether excluded. We think this a most unprincipled application of public money, and that the Christian societies who thus sanction Government aid to the teaching of idolatry for the sake of getting grants for their own schools compromise the sacred interests of truth. We are very glad to find that the officers of the London Missionary Society signed the petition with a distinct, written explanation that they did not thereby express any opinion on the subject of Government education. It would have been better still if they had protested against it. —*Leeds Mercury.*

**DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.**—A scene of a very disgraceful, as well as distressing character, took place in St. James's Church, Longton, on Sunday morning last. Our readers are aware the Rev. Dr. Vale has very recently been bereaved of his wife by death. On Sunday morning he went to church expecting to hear his heavy loss improved, by a sermon from the Rev. W. Clarke, whom he had engaged as a curate. Instead of this, however, Mr. Clarke was in a state of such beastly drunkenness, that he was utterly unable to read the service, and his conduct in the reading desk so utterly disgusted the congregation, that they left the church *en masse*. At length he fell; and the churchwardens fetched him out of the reading desk, where they found him "heels up." Mr. Clarke's conduct was otherwise of such a nature, one of the churchwardens informs us, that he should blush to put it on paper. An account of the whole affair has been laid before the Bishop; but the bird has flown. —*Hanley paper.*

**PROPOSED MAYNOOTH COMPROMISE.**—Lord Derby's suggestion that Maynooth should be bought up is approved by the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Tablet*, and by other organs of both parties. The *Tablet* considers that nothing could be better for all parties than that the annual grant to Maynooth under the Act of 1845 should be commuted for a fixed sum—say 800,000. This would give 200,000. to the Archbishop and Bishops of each of the four ecclesiastical provinces, to help them to provide for the education of the Irish priesthood on a plan proposed by the Irish episcopacy, and, of course, subject to the approval of the Holy See. Although such a settlement of the Maynooth difficulty might prove very acceptable to the bulk of the Roman Catholic body, it is by no means certain that it would be quite so agreeable even to those Protestants who are indisposed to follow Mr. Spooner in his wild crusade against the endowment of the College. Some of the Conservative journals have been taking Lord Chancellor Napier to task for his lack of sympathy with the Orangemen, and regretting that "the intolerance which marked the career of Mr. Brady and Lord Carlisle" still survives in the Irish Executive.

### Religious Intelligence.

**BEXLEY HEATH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—An interesting meeting was held at this place of worship on Monday, April 26, to offer thanksgiving to God for the liquidation of a large portion of the heavy debt which has encumbered this church, its

amount (985*l.*) having been reduced to 225*l.* in the short space of about a year. The Rev. C. Gilbert occupied the chair, in the absence of the Rev. John Adey, the present pastor, who was prevented from attending by illness. The following ministers took part in the service:—The Rev. Messrs. Collins, Hodson, Lucy, Simpson, and Venall. A resolution of devout gratitude to God for inclining the hearts of so many of His people to afford such liberal aid having been adopted, the congregation rose and sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c. A resolution of thanks to the Rev. C. Gilbert was then unanimously passed, for his distinguished kindness in using his influence with wealthy Christians and benevolent societies to give so nobly to the liquidation of the debt. A letter was read from the pastor, congratulating his flock on the subject of the meeting, expressing his regret at his absence, and pledging himself, if spared, to use his best efforts to extinguish the remaining debt, and to co-operate with his Sunday-school friends in providing schoolrooms, which are much needed. The recognition of this esteemed minister is fixed for Wednesday, June 30.

**BURNHAM, NORFOLK.**—On Wednesday evening, May 5th, a very interesting recognition service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Edward Stallybrass (formerly missionary in Siberia), as minister of the Independent Chapel in this town. A numerous company of friends and ministers met together to tea, in the large show-room of Messrs. Creak and Colby, which they had kindly lent for the occasion. The room was tastefully decorated, and its walls were beautifully inscribed with mottoes expressive of the hearty welcome of the people to their new minister, such as, "May the smile of Heaven and the love of your people ever attend you!" &c. After tea the company retired to the chapel, which was soon completely filled. The Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, presided. After singing and prayer, Mr. Creak, one of the deacons, and Mr. Stallybrass, the pastor, gave respectively a brief statement of the circumstances which led to the settlement. The recognition prayer was offered up by the Rev. Robert Drane, of Guestwick. The chairman delivered an appropriate and affectionate address on the mutual relations and duties of the pastor and the church. The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., of Stratford, London, the minister's eldest son; Rev. W. Legge, of Fakenham; Rev. R. J. Williams, of Dereham; Rev. J. Anderson, of Wymondham; Rev. E. B. Hickman, of Wells, and Rev. J. Devine, also took parts in this solemn and delightful service, which was closed with prayer by Mr. Stallybrass, and the benediction by Mr. Alexander.

**A MISSIONARY EXPLORING PARTY IN AFRICA ATTACKED BY NATIVES.**—Letters have been received from the Rev. Mr. Hahn, of the Berlin Missionary Society, who, with the Rev. Mr. Rath, had undertaken a missionary tour, *à la* Livingstone, northwards, as far as the Cunene River, but without the success which attended the explorations of the great traveller. They had intended to take a circuitous route from their station, New Barmen, on the west coast, to Lake Ngami; thence to the Libebe, and on to the sources of the Cunene, following its course to the west; and on their return to visit Ondongo. This plan they were obliged to abandon for a shorter cut in a N.N.E. direction towards Libebe. This course they pursued for several weeks, and penetrated till within five days of the banks of the Cunene, where their progress was stopped by the refusal of the chief of Ondongo to furnish them with guides. They therefore resolved to retrace their steps, but while inspanning (yoking the oxen) for that purpose they were attacked by an overwhelming force. The missionary party, who it appears consisted of about thirty persons, made a most determined resistance, and the conflict lasted from dawn till noon, when they narrowly escaped with their lives, and ultimately succeeded in returning to their station, New Barmen. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt is expected shortly in Cape Town to meet Dr. Livingstone.

**REGENT'S-PARK CHAPEL.**—The completion of the third year since this handsome chapel has been built and a congregation gathered under the preaching of the Rev. W. Landels, was marked on Tuesday evening by a tea-meeting in the school-room, at which five hundred or more of the supporters of the cause were assembled. In opening the business of the subsequent meeting, Mr. Landels said he could heartily congratulate the congregation on the position of their affairs. The chapel continued to be crowded every Sabbath day; the services of God had been signally blessed, and the church, which had only been in existence two years, now numbered 395 members, 101 of whom had been added during the last twelve months. In this year, also, they had been able to raise the entire sum needed to defray the current expenses of the place, and they had a small balance in hand. Including the seat-rents, they had raised for all purposes, not their own chapel purposes merely, but contributions also to a variety of religious objects and societies, no less than 1,732*l.* 1s. 6d. The chapel would now be their own; Sir M. Peto would put it in trust for them, leaving, in his liberality, not so much as a moiety of its cost upon the building. They must endeavour to pay off the debt as fast as they could, and it would stimulate them in their efforts to know that Sir Morton Peto regarded all the money returned to him on this account as sacred, and that he would devote it solely to the building of chapels elsewhere. (Cheers.) Dr. Angus afterwards addressed the meeting, pointing out what should be the "family" relationship and duties of the church. All the speakers testified to the continued pleasure and profit with which Mr. Landels' ministrations were received, especially by the young men who thronged the place every Sunday, so that the congregation in the evening averages



1,800 persons. In the course of the evening Sir Morton and Lady Peto entered the chapel, and towards the close of the proceedings Sir Morton expressed his gratification at all that he had heard, and at the present condition of the chapel affairs.

**THE REV. T. BINNEY.**—The arrival of the Rev. Mr. Binney is anxiously expected by his numerous friends here. It is hoped that he may be induced to remain, as the Congregationalists stand in need of the services of such a man as Mr. Binney. The Baptists have lately had the accession of the Rev. Isaac New, from Birmingham, who is making every effort to advance the cause of religion in Melbourne. Mr. Taylor, another eminent Baptist minister, is also most zealous, and has such a flourishing church that his congregation have been obliged to enlarge their place of worship.—*Melbourne Correspondent of Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

**DECIDED VOLUNTARISM.**—A new Congregational or Independent Chapel has been opened in the London-road, Leicester. It is of considerable architectural pretensions, being a modification of the Italian, tastefully carried out in red brick and stone. It is designed to accommodate about 1,300 persons. An organ has been erected by Foster and Andrews, of Hull. A spacious school-room is attached, capable of accommodating 350 children. All the seats are open and are perfectly free, the system of pew rents being entirely eschewed. The minister's stipend, therefore, as well as the incidental expenses, will depend on the voluntary offerings of the people. The building has cost, including freehold site, about £3,300. The Rev. W. M'All, nephew of Mr. M'All, of Nottingham, is the minister.

**SYDENHAM.**—The congregation at Park Chapel assembled last Friday evening at a *soirée* in the British School-room, to celebrate the liquidation of their chapel debt, and the completion of the fourth year of the Rev. T. C. Hine's pastorate amongst them. Eusebius Smith, Esq., treasurer of the London Congregational Chapel-building Society, presided over the business proceedings of the occasion, which developed most encouragingly, amongst other signs of progress, the zeal of the people in regard to their common interests as a church, as well as the right-hearted feeling subsisting between them and their minister. Henry Mason, Esq., on behalf of the assembly, presented Mr. Hine with a purse containing the sum of 61l. 11s., the result of eighty-six individual contributions, with the express stipulation that it should be all expended by him in the enjoyment of a recreative recess from clerical duties during the approaching summer. The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, and many gentlemen, members of the congregation, spontaneously addressed the meeting in congratulatory expressions of Christian brotherhood.

### Correspondence.

#### LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings at the meeting of the council of the above society there are one or two errors, which I will thank you to correct.

I am reported to have said that "in any arrangement respecting Church property the ultimate abolition of Church-rates should never be lost sight of." What I said was that the ultimate objects of the society should never be lost sight of.

Again, in the resolution which I proposed on the same subject, the resolution has been made to read thus: "without detriment to the ultimate objects to the society." It should have been "without prejudice to the ultimate objects of the society."

I am aware that the report was got up in a hurry, and that, therefore, the errors are excusable, but I shall be glad to have them corrected.

Yours truly, J. F. BONTEMS.

National Freehold Land Society,  
14, Moorgate-street, London, May 7, 1858.

### Anniversary Meetings.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of this society was held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday; the large hall being densely crowded in every part. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion, supported by the Bishops of London, Ripon, Carlisle, and Cashel; the Archdeacon Shirley, the Revs. Canon Stowell and Carus, the Marquis Cholmondeley, Earl Ducie, Lord Charles Russell, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Dr. Cumming, Rev. W. Cadman, Rev. Canon Miller, Rev. W. Brock, Rev. J. Fenn, Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. G. Clayton, and a large number of clergymen upon the platform. The Rev. S. B. BERGNE, the Secretary, opened the business of the day by prayer and reading a portion of Holy Scripture.

The noble CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting, especially with reference to India. He drew attention to the fact, that the late Sir Henry Lawrence understood India thoroughly, and had proved to them that she could only be reconquered on true Christian principles—the only principles upon which to lay the solid foundation of empires and of nations. (Cheers.) In the midst of this they must not forget who gave the first check to that fearful mutiny when it threatened to overwhelm British supremacy for ever. It was the Bible-reading, praying, psalm-singing Sir Henry Havelock, who had gone to his merited reward. (Repeated cheers.) His lordship then read a letter which he had received from India, confirming the previous accounts; notwithstanding no outrages and no massacres were the order of the day. His lordship then announced that Mr. Montgomery,

the celebrated coadjutor of Sir Henry Lawrence, had been made Chief Commissioner of Oude. (Cheers.)

The Rev. S. B. BERGNE, the secretary, then read the report for the past year, and after stating the success of the society in the various kingdoms of Europe, Germany, Prussia, the North, &c., proceeded to the financial statement, of which the following is an abstract:—

The receipts of the year ending March 31, 1858, have exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds). The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society is 79,040l. 16s. 2d., and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments, 70,267l. 10s. 11d.; making the total receipt from the ordinary sources of income, 149,308l. 7s. 1d., being 11,551l. 12s. 2d. more than in any former year. To the above must be added the sum of 1,379l. 13s. 7d. for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and 1,886l. 2s. 10d. for the Special Fund for India; making a grand total of 152,574l. 3s. 6d. The issues of the society for the year are as follows:—

From the depot at home 976,563 } 1,602,186 copies;  
From the depôts abroad 625,623 }

being an increase of 84,329 copies over those of any preceding year. The total issues of the society now amount to 33,983,946 copies. The ordinary payments have amounted to 146,563l. 6s. 1d., and the payments on account of the Jubilee and Chinese New Testament Funds to 6,613l. 19s. 7d., making the total expenditure of the year to amount to 153,177l. 4s. 8d., being 4,136l. 16s. 11d. more than in any former year. The society is under engagements to the extent of 83,818l. 17s. 4d.

On the conclusion of the report, the CHAIRMAN stated that a note had been put into his hands from the sons of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., announcing a donation of 500l. to the society in memory of their late father. Several other impromptu donations were read, which were received with cheers.

The Bishop of Ripon having moved the adoption of the report,

The Bishop of London, in seconding it, said he was glad to find such a union among so many bodies of professing Christians, and augured the most valuable results. He thought that for some time to come the society would have to direct its attention towards India, and to use every means in its power for the free course of Scripture circulation. He wished it to be known from that society that there could be no real true education of the Asiatic mind without the Christian element being largely infused into it. (Cheers.) He thought that those persons who were laying down their schemes for the government of India should be told from that great Protestant assembly that anything which does not include the teaching of the Scriptures would be of little effect. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. BROCK supported the resolution, which, on being put, was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. CUMMING moved the following special resolution upon India:—

That this meeting, while profoundly lamenting the fearful calamities which have been permitted by Divine Providence to desolate our Indian Empire, has learned, with deep regret, that large depôts of Scripture, in various parts of Northern India, have been entirely destroyed in the progress of the mutiny, thereby casting a heavy pecuniary responsibility upon this society for the purpose of repairing the losses so incurred; and, entertaining the strongest conviction that the opportunities and facilities for Bible circulation will, ere long, be greatly multiplied by means of increased Christian education, and the enlargement of missionary labours, this meeting most cordially approves the course adopted by the committee in issuing a special appeal on behalf of India; and while commending that appeal to the approval and sympathy of all friends to the dissemination of the Scriptures, pledges itself to employ its best efforts to raise such a contribution as shall enable the committee to respond with promptitude and liberality to all practicable proposals for a more general distribution of the Bible in the vernacular languages of India, as one great means, under the Divine blessing, of promoting truth and righteousness amongst the Mohammedan and idolatrous populations subject to the British throne.

The rev. speaker made a most eloquent speech upon what he termed a very fruitful theme.

The Rev. Canon STOWELL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The thanks of the society were voted to the several home and foreign officers, upon which several speakers addressed the meeting at considerable length. A special resolution was adopted, expressing the obligations of the society to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to which his lordship suitably replied, and the proceedings terminated.

#### EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The members of this Alliance held their annual *soirée* at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst.; Thomas Chambers, Esq., in the chair. A hymn having been sung, and a portion of Scripture read, the Rev. J. Edwards offered up prayer. After a few words from the Chairman, Archdeacon PHILPOT expressed his sympathies with the objects of the Alliance; stating that the objections he once entertained against its fundamental principles had long since passed away.

The Rev. J. COOK, of Paris, said he believed France was attracting the serious attention of England generally. He could not give them much information about France in a political point of view, as he derived all his knowledge on that subject, when in Paris, from the English newspapers. In Paris he believed the feeling of union between the churches was strengthening. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Paris City Mission were in a flourishing state. With regard to the liberty they enjoyed, there was none, in the English sense of the word. There were four or five persons in prison at the present in France, whose only crime was that of preaching the Gospel when they had been forbidden to do so. But there were many cases of a different nature. He himself had travelled over the half of France, and held meetings in every place, without having been stopped once; he had not even been asked for his passport.

Rev. Dr. MALAN, Moderator of the Church of the Waldenses, was happy to have the opportunity of expressing his adhesion to the Alliance, whose principles had for several hundred years prevailed in the Waldensian Church. That which pleased him most was the great respect paid to individual conscience. He might be allowed to say a few words about the Vauds Church. It consisted of free and independent congregations, who had always tried to preserve their liberty, and had resisted the attacks and violence, as well as the flatteries of the Church of Rome. The Lord had hitherto given them grace to keep up the character of an Italian Church. They had been told that they were not Italians; but he maintained that they were, and could say as Paul said, "I am a Roman citizen, and freeborn." The citizenship of their church was written on the mountain-tops which the Lord had erected between France and Italy; it was written in blood on all the plains of Italy where their fathers had fought for the freedom of their religion. They could say, with an Italian writer, "Nothing of Italy is foreign to us; we rejoice at its joy, and suffer in its pains and griefs." He besought the love and respect of the meeting for the people of Italy; for whom he believed the Lord had purposes of love in his heart.

After a few words from the Rev. Dr. M'CURR, the Rev. MURRAY MITCHELL, from Bombay, alluded to the unanimity which existed amongst different denominations in India. They had been holding missionary conferences, to gather up the result of past experience, in which all bodies had taken part; and results had been reached which would tend greatly to the spread of Christ's kingdom in India.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of the Ragged Church, Aberdeen, and the Rev. Dr. STRANE then addressed the meeting, which was concluded by prayer.

#### SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

On Thursday night the annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. The hall, as usual on the occasion of the anniversary of this society, was densely crowded.

Mr. WATSON, the secretary, read the annual report, which gave an encouraging account of the operations of the society during the past year. The report stated that the committee did not intend to make any further appeal on behalf of the debt of the Jubilee building; but Mr. Angus, who was present at the morning meeting, and who was a member of the Newcastle Sunday-school Union forty-five years ago, expressed his regret that there should be any debt left upon the building, and presented a cheque for 25l., as the contribution of the Sunday scholars of South Australia, persuaded that they would honour the debt on his return. Another friend offered on behalf of the Salford Union to subscribe the last 25l., to liquidate the remaining debt of 1,900l. He thought, therefore, the committee would be obliged to revise this portion of the report, and make an appeal to the teachers throughout the country for the discharge of the debt. 252 lending libraries have been granted during the year, at a cost of 1,519l. 14s. 4d., at the retail price of which there was paid by the schools assisted 512l. 2s. 11d. These schools contained 50,354 scholars, of whom 31,056 were Scripture readers. The total number of libraries granted by the union to the present time is 3,948. The sales at the depository during the last year have amounted to 12,556l. 19s. 6d. The committee have purchased the stock and copyright of the Library of Biblical Literature, a work extensively circulated, and well adapted to aid teachers in their work. The committee have sought to render the effects of the canvass of London still more productive than they have yet been, by addressing a circular to the officers and teachers of the metropolitan schools. It was found that there had been received into those schools, from which returns could be obtained, 13,345 additional scholars, but it was feared by many that their attendance would not continue. Such has not, however, proved to be the case; for the last returns from the four London auxiliaries reveal the pleasing fact, that in the schools connected with the union there has been an increase, since the commencement of the canvass, of 673 teachers and 12,526 scholars. Still the painful fact remains, that there are more than 300,000 young persons in London, between five and fifteen years of age, who are not found in the Sunday school, so that for every child inside there are two outside our walls.

Mr. G. H. DAVIS, of the Religious Tract Society, in moving the first resolution, said he felt, as holding the position of its secretary, a double share of the warmest sympathy for that association. In looking at the list of writers for his own society, and of those for the institution whose anniversary they were celebrating, he found in them the same names; and if he went into the Jubilee Building, he saw also the portrait of the man to whom he was alluding,—he meant William Freeman Lloyd; and it would puzzle a stranger to know to which he really belonged. The resolution he had to move was:—

That this meeting contemplates with pleasure and gratitude to Almighty God the gradual but steady progress of the Sunday-school system throughout this country, the British colonies, and foreign lands, and the blessings thereby conferred on the Christian Church by the raising up, under the Divine blessing, an enlightened and sanctified instrumentality calculated to promote in various ways the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. This meeting, therefore, earnestly commends the labours of the teachers thus employed to the cordial sympathy, the fervent prayers, and the liberal support of the pastors, officers, and members of the Church of Christ.

The Rev. PAXTON HOOD seconded the resolution in an eloquent and lively speech.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER then proposed the second resolution, as follows:—

That, while this meeting rejoices that so large a proportion of the youth of our land enjoys the advantages of Sunday-school



T. Bennett, and put to the meeting, was set aside by a majority of hands held up against it. Mr. G. D. Bartlet, of the Academy, then demanded a poll on the previous question, "Rate or no rate?" and a poll was immediately proceeded with, which ultimately terminated by a majority of thirty-seven in favour of a rate. From the formality on the part of the clerk, who failed to set correct minutes of the meeting held previously to the process of polling, it is thought that the whole proceeding taken hitherto on behalf of the rate will be invalidated, and that therefore no rate can be exacted this year.—*From a Correspondent.*

**CHURCH-RATES AT MARKET HARBOUROUGH.**—In the ordinarily quiet and pacific town of Market Harborough, a contest has recently been raging on the subject of Church-rates, which affords a striking illustration of the tactics respectively adopted in various parts of the kingdom, by the upholders and opponents of this irritating impost. Mr. Nunneley, a most respectable Dissenter, refuses to pay a levy of 1*l.* 16*s.*, against which he has the usual conscientious objections entertained by Nonconformists, and is, in consequence, summoned at the instance of the churchwardens before a local bench of magistrates, assembled in petty sessions. Thereupon ensues the following series of skilful movements between the disputants on both sides. The offensive is at once taken by Mr. Fisher, the solicitor for the prosecution, who endeavours to show in the usual way, by the testimony of the churchwardens, Mr. Aldwinkle and Mr. Freeston, that the rate refused by Mr. Nunneley has been imposed by a meeting regularly summoned. This evidence is met by a demand, on the part of the defendant, who is assisted by his legal adviser, Mr. Buswell, for the production of the book containing the minutes of the alleged meeting, on the ground that, in default of these, there is no sufficient proof of the actual levy of the rate. The magistrates, after hearing the pleadings of the two parties at length, determine that Mr. Nunneley's demand cannot be complied with, for the technical reason, that it has been made without previous notice. Nevertheless, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, this decision is practically superseded. The prosecutors find that they cannot make any way in their case without the disputed minutes. They therefore allow the book containing them to be brought into court, or rather to be publicly consulted there, the volume having all the time been in the safe keeping of the churchwarden, Mr. Aldwinkle. And now comes another sharp and protracted encounter. Mr. Nunneley, on his side, asserts that the minutes are incorrect, since they make no mention of an important motion proposed at the parish meeting. Mr. Fisher, on the contrary, maintains that Mr. Nunneley is not competent to dispute the validity of a document forming a part of his own evidence. This point is also argued at length, with a legal acumen worthy of Westminster Hall. In the end, the magistrates withdraw for deliberation, and after resuming their seats, intimate, upon the strength of those convictions to which they have in some incomprehensible manner been guided in their retirement, that the minutes are correct. Undismayed by the adverse decision pronounced against him, Mr. Nunneley now falls back upon the strongest point in his position of defence. He asserts that he has still valid and *bona fide* objections to the legality of the rate, and suggests that the case be adjourned for the magistrates to take counsel's opinion upon it. But the magisterial wisdom of Harborough, as it would appear, stands in need of no further or extraneous enlightenment. The bench decrees absolutely that Mr. Nunneley is bound then and there, not only to affirm, but to demonstrate the rate to be illegal "on the face of it," and tells him that, if the decision is wrong, he has his remedy in a court of law. This brings the matter to a conclusion. An order was made for payment.—*Leicester Mercury.*

**VOLUNTARY RATE AT STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—In this rural parish a rate of threepence in the pound was met by a proposal that the sum should be met by voluntary contribution. One gentleman offered to put down his name for a larger sum than his rate would amount to. The motion was carried, and more than the required sum promptly raised.

**DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT STOCKTON.**—At a vestry meeting last Thursday, the amendment for repairing the church, &c., by voluntary subscription, was, after three hours' discussion, carried by a majority of fifty-eight to six. A committee, consisting of four Quakers, two Wesleyans, and the two churchwardens, was then appointed, for the purpose of giving effect to the wishes of the meeting, the rev. incumbent declining to assist in any way.

**THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.**—A public breakfast and meeting in connexion with the Society for the above-named object was held in Queen Street Hall on Friday morning last. Mr. Duncan M'Laren presided, and in introducing the business of the meeting, observed that the present dislocated state of parties was very favourable to the Society; and gave them more chance of success than formerly when the late so-called Liberal Ministry was in office. With reference to the Freehold Bill, rejected on the preceding night, he observed that he did not expect there would have been so small a majority against them, and this augured well for their principles. J. C. Foster, LL.D., who, with Mr. W. W. Oulton, financial agent of the Society, attended as a deputation from England, then explained the mode in which the Society had conducted its operations. Mr. Oulton followed. Mr. Harrison (Chamber of Commerce) asked what the Society would do in regard to the Annuity-

tax Bill? Mr. Foster replied that they had given the subject great attention; and although they could not ensure success in regard to the matter, they would leave no stone unturned. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Glasgow, moved "that the meeting expresses its confidence and approval of the Society's general policy, the eminently practical character of its operations, and its great gratification at the success attending its labours." This motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, of Glasgow, and unanimously adopted. Votes of thanks were given to the deputation and to the chairman.—*Daily Scotoman.*

**THE HANLEY TOWN COUNCIL AND MR. THOS. COOPER.**—Mr. Cooper having been requested to deliver a lecture at Hanley, application was made for the Town-hall, upon which a resolution was adopted by the Town Council, "That Mr. Alderman Timothy Dimmock be requested to write to Mr. Cooper, desiring satisfactory testimonials that he has renounced his former views and practices; the testimonials to be from, at least, three or four ministers of the Gospel." Mr. Cooper in reply wants to know what right the Council have to take God's place, and put him on trial for his spiritual condition. He of course declines to obtain the required testimonials.

**THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.**—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the actor, whose conversion was lately announced at a crowded revival meeting in New York, has written a letter, printed in the American papers, and says that "there is not one word of truth in it." He says he knows and deeply regrets that there is much in the past that might have been improved, but he feels sustained by the thought that his whole conduct has been actuated solely by an honest desire to adhere strictly to the rule of right, and that his rule for the future will be to love his friends, to hate his enemies, and to live in accordance with the divine precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." It appears by the advertisements that the players have got back to Burton's, the head quarters of the recent movement.

**CHRISTIANITY AND EDUCATION IN INDIA.**—In commenting on the excellent petition presented by the various missionary and religious societies to Parliament on the subject of religious liberty and equality in India, we took exception to the paragraph which seemed to express approbation of Government grants in aid of schools—the ground of our objection being that those grants are made alike to schools where the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions are taught, and to schools where Christianity is taught and where religion is altogether excluded. We think this a most unprincipled application of public money, and that the Christian societies who thus sanction Government aid to the teaching of idolatry for the sake of getting grants for their own schools compromise the sacred interests of truth. We are very glad to find that the officers of the London Missionary Society signed the petition with a distinct, written explanation that they did not thereby express any opinion on the subject of Government education. It would have been better still if they had protested against it.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.**—A scene of a very disgraceful, as well as distressing character, took place in St. James's Church, Longton, on Sunday morning last. Our readers are aware the Rev. Dr. Vale has very recently been bereaved of his wife by death. On Sunday morning he went to church expecting to hear his heavy loss improved, by a sermon from the Rev. W. Clarke, whom he had engaged as a curate. Instead of this, however, Mr. Clarke was in a state of such beastly drunkenness, that he was utterly unable to read the service, and his conduct in the reading desk so utterly disgusted the congregation, that they left the church *en masse*. At length he fell; and the churchwardens fetched him out of the reading desk, where they found him "heels up." Mr. Clarke's conduct was otherwise of such a nature, one of the churchwardens informs us, that he should blush to put it on paper. An account of the whole affair has been laid before the Bishop; but the bird has flown.—*Hanley paper.*

**PROPOSED MAYNOOTH COMPROMISE.**—Lord Derby's suggestion that Maynooth should be bought up is approved by the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Tablet*, and by other organs of both parties. The *Tablet* considers that nothing could be better for all parties than that the annual grant to Maynooth under the Act of 1845 should be commuted for a fixed sum—say 800,000*l.* This would give 200,000*l.* to the Archbishop and Bishops of each of the four ecclesiastical provinces, to help them to provide for the education of the Irish priesthood on a plan proposed by the Irish episcopacy, and, of course, subject to the approval of the Holy See. Although such a settlement of the Maynooth difficulty might prove very acceptable to the bulk of the Roman Catholic body, it is by no means certain that it would be quite so agreeable even to those Protestants who are indisposed to follow Mr. Spooner in his wild crusade against the endowment of the College. Some of the Conservative journals have been taking Lord Chancellor Napier to task for his lack of sympathy with the Orangemen, and regretting that "the *involuntariness* which marked the career of Mr. Brady and Lord Carlisle" still survives in the Irish Executive.

### Religious Intelligence.

**BEXLEY HEATH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—An interesting meeting was held at this place of worship on Monday, April 26, to offer thanksgiving to God for the liquidation of a large portion of the heavy debt which has encumbered this church, its

amount (985*l.*) having been reduced to 225*l.* in the short space of about a year. The Rev. C. Gilbert occupied the chair, in the absence of the Rev. John Adey, the present pastor, who was prevented from attending by illness. The following ministers took part in the service:—The Rev. Messrs. Collins, Hodson, Lucy, Simpson, and Venall. A resolution of devout gratitude to God for inclining the hearts of so many of His people to afford such liberal aid having been adopted, the congregation rose and sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c. A resolution of thanks to the Rev. C. Gilbert was then unanimously passed, for his disinterested kindness in using his influence with wealthy Christians and benevolent societies to give so nobly to the liquidation of the debt. A letter was read from the pastor, congratulating his flock on the subject of the meeting, expressing his regret at his absence, and pledging himself, if spared, to use his best efforts to extinguish the remaining debt, and to co-operate with his Sunday-school friends in providing schoolrooms, which are much needed. The recognition of this esteemed minister is fixed for Wednesday, June 30.

**BURNHAM, NORFOLK.**—On Wednesday evening, May 5th, a very interesting recognition service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Edward Stallybrass (formerly missionary in Siberia), as minister of the Independent Chapel in this town. A numerous company of friends and ministers met together to tea, in the large show-room of Messrs. Creak and Colby, which they had kindly lent for the occasion. The room was tastefully decorated, and its walls were beautifully inscribed with mottoes expressive of the hearty welcome of the people to their new minister, such as, "May the smile of Heaven and the love of your people ever attend you!" &c. After tea the company retired to the chapel, which was soon completely filled. The Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, presided. After singing and prayer, Mr. Creak, one of the deacons, and Mr. Stallybrass, the pastor, gave respectively a brief statement of the circumstances which led to the settlement. The recognition prayer was offered up by the Rev. Robert Drane, of Guestwick. The chairman delivered an appropriate and affectionate address on the mutual relations and duties of the pastor and the church. The Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, B.A., of Stratford, London, the minister's eldest son; Rev. W. Legge, of Fakenham; Rev. R. J. Williams, of Dereham; Rev. J. Anderson, of Wymondham; Rev. E. B. Hickman, of Wells, and Rev. J. Devine, also took parts in this solemn and delightful service, which was closed with prayer by Mr. Stallybrass, and the benediction by Mr. Alexander.

**A MISSIONARY EXPLORING PARTY IN AFRICA ATTACKED BY NATIVES.**—Letters have been received from the Rev. Mr. Hahn, of the Berlin Missionary Society, who, with the Rev. Mr. Rath, had undertaken a missionary tour, *à la* Livingstone, northwards, as far as the Cunene River, but without the success which attended the explorations of the great traveller. They had intended to take a circuitous route from their station, New Barmen, on the west coast, to Lake Ngami; thence to the Libebe, and on to the sources of the Cunene, following its course to the west; and on their return to visit Ondongo. This plan they were obliged to abandon for a shorter cut in a N.N.E. direction towards Libebe. This course they pursued for several weeks, and penetrated till within five days of the banks of the Cunene, where their progress was stopped by the refusal of the chief of Ondongo to furnish them with guides. They therefore resolved to retrace their steps, but while inspanning (yoking the oxen) for that purpose they were attacked by an overwhelming force. The missionary party, who it appears consisted of about thirty persons, made a most determined resistance, and the conflict lasted from dawn till noon, when they narrowly escaped with their lives, and ultimately succeeded in returning to their station, New Barmen. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt is expected shortly in Cape Town to meet Dr. Livingstone.

**REGENT'S-PARK CHAPEL.**—The completion of the third year since this handsome chapel has been built and a congregation gathered under the preaching of the Rev. W. Landels, was marked on Tuesday evening by a tea-meeting in the school-room, at which five hundred or more of the supporters of the cause were assembled. In opening the business of the subsequent meeting, Mr. Landels said he could heartily congratulate the congregation on the position of their affairs. The chapel continued to be crowded every Sabbath day; the services of God had been signally blessed, and the church, which had only been in existence two years, now numbered 395 members, 101 of whom had been added during the last twelve months. In this year, also, they had been able to raise the entire sum needed to defray the current expenses of the place, and they had a small balance in hand. Including the seat-rents, they had raised for all purposes, not their own chapel purposes merely, but contributions also to a variety of religious objects and societies, no less than 1,732*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The chapel would now be their own; Sir M. Peto would put it in trust for them, leaving, in his liberality, not so much as a moiety of its cost upon the building. They must endeavour to pay off the debt as fast as they could, and it would stimulate them in their efforts to know that Sir Morton Peto regarded all the money returned to him on this account as sacred, and that he would devote it solely to the building of chapels elsewhere. (Cheers.) Dr. Angus afterwards addressed the meeting, pointing out what should be the "family" relationship and duties of the church. All the speakers testified to the continued pleasure and profit with which Mr. Landels' ministrations were received, especially by the young men who thronged the place every Sunday, so that the congregation in the evening averages



1,800 persons. In the course of the evening Sir Morton and Lady Peto entered the chapel, and towards the close of the proceedings Sir Morton expressed his gratification at all that he had heard, and at the present condition of the chapel affairs.

**THE REV. T. BINNEY.**—The arrival of the Rev. Mr. Binney is anxiously expected by his numerous friends here. It is hoped that he may be induced to remain, as the Congregationalists stand in need of the services of such a man as Mr. Binney. The Baptists have lately had the accession of the Rev. Isaac New, from Birmingham, who is making every effort to advance the cause of religion in Melbourne. Mr. Taylor, another eminent Baptist minister, is also most zealous, and has such a flourishing church that his congregation have been obliged to enlarge their place of worship.—*Melbourne Correspondent of Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

**DECIDED VOLUNTARIISM.**—A new Congregational or Independent Chapel has been opened in the London-road, Leicester. It is of considerable architectural pretensions, being a modification of the Italian, tastefully carried out in red brick and stone. It is designed to accommodate about 1,300 persons. An organ has been erected by Foster and Andrews, of Hull. A spacious school-room is attached, capable of accommodating 350 children. All the seats are open and are perfectly free, the system of pew rents being entirely eschewed. The minister's stipend, therefore, as well as the incidental expenses, will depend on the voluntary offerings of the people. The building has cost, including freehold site, about 3,300l. The Rev. W. M'All, nephew of Mr. M'All, of Nottingham, is the minister.

**SYDENHAM.**—The congregation at Park Chapel assembled last Friday evening at a *soirée* in the British School-room, to celebrate the liquidation of their chapel debt, and the completion of the fourth year of the Rev. T. C. Hine's pastorate amongst them. Eusebius Smith, Esq., treasurer of the London Congregational Chapel-building Society, presided over the business proceedings of the occasion, which developed most encouragingly, amongst other signs of progress, the zeal of the people in regard to their common interests as a church, as well as the right-hearted feeling subsisting between them and their minister. Henry Mason, Esq., on behalf of the assembly, presented Mr. Hine with a purse containing the sum of 61l. 11s., the result of eighty-six individual contributions, with the express stipulation that it should be all expended by him in the enjoyment of a recreative recess from clerical duties during the approaching summer. The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, and many gentlemen, members of the congregation, spontaneously addressed the meeting in congratulatory expressions of Christian brotherhood.

## Correspondence.

### LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings at the meeting of the council of the above society there are one or two errors, which I will thank you to correct.

I am reported to have said that "in any arrangement respecting Church property the ultimate abolition of Church-rates should never be lost sight of." What I said was that the ultimate objects of the society should never be lost sight of.

Again, in the resolution which I proposed on the same subject, the resolution has been made to read thus: "without detriment to the ultimate objects to the society." It should have been "without prejudice to the ultimate objects of the society."

I am aware that the report was got up in a hurry, and that, therefore, the errors are excusable, but I shall be glad to have them corrected.

Yours truly, J. F. BONTEMES.  
National Freehold Land Society,  
14, Moorgate-street, London, May 7, 1858.

## Anniversary Meetings.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of this society was held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday; the large hall being densely crowded in every part. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion, supported by the Bishops of London, Ripon, Carlisle, and Cashel; the Archdeacon Shirley, the Revs. Canon Stowell and Carus, the Marquis Cholmondeley, Earl Ducie, Lord Charles Russell, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Dr. Cumming, Rev. W. Cadman, Rev. Canon Miller, Rev. W. Brock, Rev. J. Fenn, Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. G. Clayton, and a large number of clergymen upon the platform. The Rev. S. B. BERGE, the Secretary, opened the business of the day by prayer and reading a portion of Holy Scripture.

The noble CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting, especially with reference to India. He drew attention to the fact, that the late Sir Henry Lawrence understood India thoroughly, and had proved to them that she could only be reconquered on true Christian principles—the only principles upon which to lay the solid foundation of empires and of nations. (Cheers.) In the midst of this they must not forget who gave the first check to that fearful mutiny when it threatened to overwhelm British supremacy for ever. It was the Bible-reading, praying, psalm-singing Sir Henry Havelock, who had gone to his merited reward. (Repeated cheers.) His lordship then read a letter which he had received from India, confirming the previous accounts; notwithstanding no outrages and no massacres were the order of the day. His lordship then announced that Mr. Montgomery,

the celebrated coadjutor of Sir Henry Lawrence, had been made Chief Commissioner of Oude. (Cheers.)

The Rev. S. B. BERGE, the secretary, then read the report for the past year, and after stating the success of the society in the various kingdoms of Europe, Germany, Prussia, the North, &c., proceeded to the financial statement, of which the following is an abstract:—

The receipts of the year ending March 31, 1858, have exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds). The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society is 79,040l. 16s. 2d., and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments, 70,267l. 10s. 11d.; making the total receipt from the ordinary sources of income, 149,308l. 7s. 1d., being 11,551l. 12s. 2d. more than in any former year. To the above must be added the sum of 1,379l. 13s. 7d. for the Chinese New Testament Fund, and 1,886l. 2s. 10d. for the Special Fund for India; making a grand total of 152,574l. 3s. 6d. The issues of the society for the year are as follows:—

From the depot at home 976,563 } 1,602,186 copies;  
From the depôts abroad 625,623 }  
being an increase of 84,329 copies over those of any preceding year. The total issues of the society now amount to 33,983,946 copies. The ordinary payments have amounted to 146,563l. 5s. 1d., and the payments on account of the Jubilee and Chinese New Testament Funds to 6,613l. 19s. 7d., making the total expenditure of the year to amount to 153,177l. 4s. 8d., being 4,136l. 16s. 11d. more than in any former year. The society is under engagements to the extent of 83,818l. 17s. 4d.

On the conclusion of the report, the CHAIRMAN stated that a note had been put into his hands from the sons of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., announcing a donation of 500l. to the society in memory of their late father. Several other impromptu donations were read, which were received with cheers.

The Bishop of Ripon having moved the adoption of the report,

The Bishop of London, in seconding it, said he was glad to find such a union among so many bodies of professing Christians, and augured the most valuable results. He thought that for some time to come the society would have to direct its attention towards India, and to use every means in its power for the free course of Scripture circulation. He wished it to be known from that society that there could be no real true education of the Asiatic mind without the Christian element being largely infused into it. (Cheers.) He thought that those persons who were laying down their schemes for the government of India should be told from that great Protestant assembly that anything which does not include the teaching of the Scriptures would be of little effect. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. BROCK supported the resolution, which, on being put, was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. CUMMING moved the following special resolution upon India:—

That this meeting, while profoundly lamenting the fearful calamities which have been permitted by Divine Providence to desolate our Indian Empire, has learned, with deep regret, that large depôts of Scripture, in various parts of Northern India, have been entirely destroyed in the progress of the mutiny, thereby casting a heavy pecuniary responsibility upon this society for the purpose of repairing the losses so incurred; and, entertaining the strongest conviction that the opportunities and facilities for Bible circulation will, ere long, be greatly multiplied by means of increased Christian education, and the enlargement of missionary labours, this meeting most cordially approves the course adopted by the committee in issuing a special appeal on behalf of India; and while commending that appeal to the approval and sympathy of all friends to the dissemination of the Scriptures, pledges itself to employ its best efforts to raise such a contribution as shall enable the committee to respond with promptitude and liberality to all practicable proposals for a more general distribution of the Bible in the vernacular languages of India, as one great means, under the Divine blessing, of promoting truth and righteousness amongst the Mohammedan and idolatrous populations subject to the British throne.

The rev. speaker made a most eloquent speech upon what he termed a very fruitful theme.

The Rev. Canon STOWELL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The thanks of the society were voted to the several home and foreign officers, upon which several speakers addressed the meeting at considerable length. A special resolution was adopted, expressing the obligations of the society to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to which his lordship suitably replied, and the proceedings terminated.

### EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The members of this Alliance held their annual *soirée* at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst.; Thomas Chambers, Esq., in the chair. A hymn having been sung, and a portion of Scripture read, the Rev. J. Edwards offered up prayer. After a few words from the Chairman, Archdeacon PHILPOT expressed his sympathies with the objects of the Alliance; stating that the objections he once entertained against its fundamental principles had long since passed away.

The Rev. J. COOK, of Paris, said he believed France was attracting the serious attention of England generally. He could not give them much information about France in a political point of view, as he derived all his knowledge on that subject, when in Paris, from the English newspapers. In Paris he believed the feeling of union between the churches was strengthening. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Paris City Mission were in a flourishing state. With regard to the liberty they enjoyed, there was none, in the English sense of the word. There were four or five persons in prison at the present in France, whose only crime was that of preaching the Gospel when they had been forbidden to do so. But there were many cases of a different nature. He himself had travelled over the half of France, and held meetings in every place, without having been stopped once; he had not even been asked for his passport.

Rev. Dr. MALAN, Moderator of the Church of the Waldenses, was happy to have the opportunity of expressing his adhesion to the Alliance, whose principles had for several hundred years prevailed in the Waldensian Church. That which pleased him most was the great respect paid to individual conscience. He might be allowed to say a few words about the Vaudois Church. It consisted of free and independent congregations, who had always tried to preserve their liberty, and had resisted the attacks and violence, as well as the flatteries of the Church of Rome. The Lord had hitherto given them grace to keep up the character of an Italian Church. They had been told that they were not Italians; but he maintained that they were, and could say as Paul said, "I am a Roman citizen, and freeborn." The citizenship of their church was written on the mountain-tops which the Lord had erected between France and Italy; it was written in blood on all the plains of Italy where their fathers had fought for the freedom of their religion. They could say, with an Italian writer, "Nothing of Italy is foreign to us; we rejoice at its joy, and suffer in its pains and griefs." He besought the love and respect of the meeting for the people of Italy; for whom he believed the Lord had purposes of love in his heart.

After a few words from the Rev. Dr. M'Crim, the Rev. MURRAY MITCHELL, from Bombay, alluded to the unanimity which existed amongst different denominations in India. They had been holding missionary conferences, to gather up the result of past experience, in which all bodies had taken part, and results had been reached which would tend greatly to the spread of Christ's kingdom in India.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of the Ragged Church, Aberdeen, and the Rev. Dr. STANE then addressed the meeting, which was concluded by prayer.

### SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

On Thursday night the annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. The hall, as usual on the occasion of the anniversary of this society, was densely crowded.

Mr. WATSON, the secretary, read the annual report, which gave an encouraging account of the operations of the society during the past year. The report stated that the committee did not intend to make any further appeal on behalf of the debt of the Jubilee building; but Mr. Angus, who was present at the morning meeting, and who was a member of the Newcastle Sunday-school Union forty-five years ago, expressed his regret that there should be any debt left upon the building, and presented a cheque for 25l., as the contribution of the Sunday scholars of South Australia, persuaded that they would honour the draft on his return. Another friend offered on behalf of the Salford Union to subscribe the last 25l., to liquidate the remaining debt of 1,200l. He thought, therefore, the committee would be obliged to revise this portion of the report, and make an appeal to the teachers throughout the country for the discharge of the debt. 252 lending libraries have been granted during the year, at a cost of 1,519l. 14s. 4d., at the retail price of which there was paid by the schools assisted 512l. 2s. 11d. These schools contained 50,354 scholars, of whom 31,055 were Scripture readers. The total number of libraries granted by the union to the present time is 3,948. The sales at the depository during the last year have amounted to 12,566l. 19s. 6d. The committee have purchased the stock and copyright of the Library of Biblical Literature, a work extensively circulated, and well adapted to aid teachers in their work. The committee have sought to render the effects of the canvass of London still more productive than they have yet been, by addressing a circular to the officers and teachers of the metropolitan schools. It was found that there had been received into those schools, from which returns could be obtained, 13,345 additional scholars, but it was feared by many that their attendance would not continue. Such has not, however, proved to be the case; for the last returns from the four London auxiliaries reveal the pleasing fact, that in the schools connected with the union there has been an increase, since the commencement of the canvass, of 872 teachers and 12,526 scholars. Still the painful fact remains, that there are more than 300,000 young persons in London, between five and fifteen years of age, who are not found in the Sunday school, so that for every child inside there are two outside our walls.

Mr. G. H. DAVIS, of the Religious Tract Society, in moving the first resolution, said he felt, as holding the position of its secretary, a double share of the warmest sympathy for that association. In looking at the list of writers for his own society, and of those for the institution whose anniversary they were celebrating, he found in them the same names; and if he went into the Jubilee Building, he saw also the portrait of the man to whom he was alluding—he meant William Freeman Lloyd; and it would puzzle a stranger to know to which he really belonged. The resolution he had to move was:—

That this meeting contemplates with pleasure and gratitude to Almighty God the gradual but steady progress of the Sunday-school system throughout this country, the British colonies, and foreign lands, and the blessings thereby conferred on the Christian Church by the raising up, under the Divine blessing, an enlightened and sanctified instrumentality calculated to promote in various ways the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. This meeting, therefore, earnestly commends the labours of the teachers thus employed to the cordial sympathy, the fervent prayers, and the liberal support of the pastors, officers, and members of the Church of Christ.

The Rev. PAXTON HOOD seconded the resolution in an eloquent and lively speech.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER then proposed the second resolution, as follows:—

That, while this meeting rejoices that so large a proportion of the youth of our land enjoys the advantages of Sunday-school



instruction, and that so many evidences are afforded that the labours of their teachers are not in vain, it cannot avoid feeling deeply anxious that all who are thus employed should be spiritually and mentally qualified for the important duty of training their scholars in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ; and this meeting would therefore encourage the Committee to prosecute with diligence the efforts made to guide and instruct teachers in suitable preparation for the work they have undertaken.

Some persons looked down on them with scorn, and asked what benefit had resulted from their labours; but he could tell those who said so that they knew very little of the Church, if anything at all, or they would be aware of the large numbers who had been brought to a knowledge of the Gospel by means of these schools. (Hear, hear.) It rested with the teachers of these schools to effect the conversion of the young to the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ. Memory could carry them back to a period when in these schools they were only taught to read and write, and so on; but that was not the desired end, and he was happy that the conversion of the children was now the essential element of the Sunday-school. As to the teachers, he asked what nobler work could they be engaged in than that of becoming co-pastors with the clergy, and taking the poor children out of the street, and bringing them to the love of Christ? He would put this question to them. Did they think that Sir Henry Havelock, going to the relief of Lucknow, or as a simple lay Baptist preacher, was the greatest man? In his opinion, Havelock was by far the greater man when singing his hymns of praise to a few of his band of followers. (Applause.) By the resolution he proposed it was not intended to throw the slightest slur on the teachers. (Hear, hear.) That hall had seen large meetings, and would see more large meetings; but he contended that there could not be a larger amount of brain assembled than was at present under that roof; and he could say the same thing with regard to heart, for he believed there never was more heart collected within those walls than when the Sunday-school teachers were there. While he said this, however, he must wish them to observe that he did not go there to flatter; but he might tell them this, that God had given them brain with clearness and discernment, and hearts to feel and sympathise for the sufferings of mankind. He, therefore, called on them to rise to their responsibility. Let them think that what God had given them was to effect the grand object of bringing the children to salvation. The resolution called on the committee to continue their efforts; but let him tell them that the great part rested on the teachers themselves. The committee might give them counsel and encouragement, but they must bear in mind that on them rested the great responsibility, and he hoped God would give them power to carry it out. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. REED, of Cambridge, and supported by the Rev. Mr. COOK, who entered at great length into the working of the Sunday-schools in Paris, and expressed his pleasure at being allowed to take part in the proceedings of this society. He said the object here seemed to be by this resolution that they wanted to get good teachers, while in France the difficulty was that they could not get any at all, or at least very few. The French Protestants left all the labour to the clergy, believing them to be paid for doing it. In one place, with from 1,000 to 1,500 children, the minister told him he could not form a school as he could not get any teachers. Things had improved of late, however. Ten years ago there were only one or two Sunday-schools, and then they were separate services, and conducted by the minister; but now the schools had able, zealous, and devoted teachers, conducting thirty-two good Sunday-schools. Altogether in France there were 476 of these schools, of which seventy-four had been organised during the past year. These schools are not all large ones, but thank God for so good a beginning. None of the schools had been, so far as he knew, interfered with by the authorities, but they had all hitherto enjoyed perfect liberty, and he believed they would prove one important means of promoting the moral regeneration of France.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting, while recognising with grateful satisfaction the results of the recent canvass of the metropolis, by which the schools connected with the union have received an accession of 872 teachers and 12,526 scholars, desires to bear in mind the painful fact that there still remain more than 300,000 children in London, between the ages of five and fifteen years, who are not found in any Sunday-school; and therefore earnestly recommends the adoption and earnest prosecution of measures for bringing them under the influence of Sunday-school instruction.

He felt that they should be grateful for the acquisition of 872 teachers and 12,526 children by the recent canvass. Well, they must go on canvassing, for while there was a war the recruiting sergeant must be active in recruiting, not only for teachers, but for children. Still there were some thousands of children in the streets that did not attend the schools. And why was that? If the parents of the children lived in drunkenness, the children could not get clothing, and therefore would not go to school. Let them look in at the gin palaces at five minutes after one on the sabbath afternoon, and there would be found these fathers and mothers crowding round the counters. The teachers should bear this in mind, and endeavour to do their best to get the parents of children to alter their style of living, and that would tend most materially to the attendance of the regular scholars. (Hear, hear.) They must go on with the work, for the results were not so large as they ought to be. They were all agreed that the teachers should be punctual and earnest, and so on, but there were some things on which, perhaps, they were not agreed. These things he would put into these questions. They complained

of red-tape in the Government. Was there not red-tape in the Church itself? Was there not red-tape amongst the teachers? Was it true that the right man was not always in the right place? Was it true that the addresses were too long? Was it true that sometimes the teachers tried to excel each other in their addresses without thinking of the effect on the children? Was it true that the words in the addresses were sometimes too long? Was it right that, after a heavy teaching, the children should be taken to a long service? Was it true that the services, being for adults, were not adapted to the children? Should there not be a separate service for the children? Should not the children be called together in the evening; for they might, in the devil's school, unlearn in the evening what they learned in the morning and afternoon? Should not those services be so conducted that the parents, if they chose, might attend them? Should not the adults be seen to as well as the children, for it must be remembered that it was while in their teens that they were open to the greatest temptations? He had ventured to put these questions, to which, perhaps, different answers might be given; but there was one thing which he must impress on them, and that was, that they must go for the conversion of the children unto God, and nothing less. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES SWALLOW, of Manchester, seconded the resolution, and stated that a canvass was undertaken similar to that carried out in London, and that a similar accession to the Sunday-schools had been the result.

On the motion of Mr. WATSON, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the chairman. A verse of a hymn was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The fifty-third annual meeting of this society was held on Monday in the School-room, Borough-road; Lord John Russell in the chair. There were also on the platform Earl Granville, Lord Ebrington, the Earl of Ducie, Sir J. Boileau, Sir Walter Stirling, Professor Piliand, the Rev. Dr. Angus, the Rev. W. Cadman, &c.

The report stated that 252 young persons had attended the classes of the Normal College during the year, of whom 102 had been appointed to schools, 126 were under training, and 115 were Queen's scholars. At the Christmas examination for certificates of merit 113 of the students presented themselves, of whom ninety-five were successful; fifty-five obtained prizes for drawing, and five certificates of full competency. In the model school the average daily attendance of boys was 603, and of girls 350. The total number admitted since the schools were opened was 62,102. During the year 119 grants of money and school materials had been made to schools at home and in the colonies.

The Chairman said:—

The report has said, and said very truly, that we have no jealousy and no feeling of envy certainly with regard to any other institutions which carry on education. On the contrary, we are all delighted to see that, although the progress has been slow, and although in fifty years we have not reached a point at which we can say that the people of this country are generally educated as they ought to be, yet that great progress has been made, and that, owing to these various institutions, there is a greater desire for education now than there has been at any former time; and I do trust that progress will be made at an accelerated pace, because the more the people generally are educated the more parents will feel that if their children have not the benefit of instruction they will fall below their neighbours, that they will not obtain employment on the same terms, and that thereby a positive and temporal injury will be done to the prospects of their children; and the more this is felt the more will parents be inclined to give their children education. I should say likewise, what is a very encouraging statement, that I hear in all parts of the country that where there is a good school children from other parishes, sometimes distant parishes, flock to that school in preference to an inferior school which is nearer their own homes. (Hear, hear.) That shows that it is not merely a desire for something which is called education that has been excited, but that parents really value instruction which is given with intelligence, and which produces an effect on the hearts and minds of the scholars. The report has alluded, but merely in a few words, to the appointment of a commission on education. We do not yet know who are to be the members of that commission, and I confess I look with great anxiety to see their names, because I am convinced that if, on the one hand, men of Christian tempers, of enlarged understanding, and a comprehensive charity towards all, are appointed on this commission, their labours will be exceedingly valuable, and that they may tend very greatly to promote the general diffusion of education; yet, on the other hand, if there are men of narrow prejudices among them, and who are not equal to the great task which is set before them—one of the most important tasks which can be committed to any members of this community, I should not expect good, and we should rather have to defend ourselves against the evils that they might produce. (Applause.) I will only say further, however, that I do not mean by these observations to imply any suspicion, because happily the present love of education, with the present desire that education should be diffused, does not belong to any political party or to any religious sect. It is general; and I am happy to say that the present First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Pakington, is one who has shown himself most anxious that education should be general throughout the country. No one has made speeches with more comprehensive principles, or has shown himself more desirous to reconcile conflicting views.

Lord John Russell here left the chair, which was occupied by Earl Granville.

On the motion of the Earl of DUCIE, seconded by Lord EBRINGTON, the report was unanimously adopted.

On the motion for the reappointment of the com-

mittee, an amendment was moved by the Rev. Mr. Taggart, a Unitarian minister, and seconded by Mr. Preston, for the election of Mr. Price, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Lawrence; but after some discussion, in which it was alleged that the committee had published or sanctioned books of a sectarian character at variance with the fundamental principles of the society, the amendment was withdrawn.

Earl GRANVILLE said, as a nation England had not done what a Christian and intelligent nation ought to do; but the noble lord had held out a few crumbs of comfort as to the future. A very few years ago the British and Foreign School Society was only able to send out a very limited number of teachers, but last year the number of those who were prepared to become schoolmasters and schoolmistresses by first becoming pupil teachers was no less than 12,000. In every direction an improvement was visible. The cheap publications of every class, and the greater avidity manifested for instruction, showed that there was an increase of education exactly in that portion of the community which the society most desired to elevate. Then there was the opening of the older Universities, encroaching as they were downwards, much to his (Earl Granville's) satisfaction, and he felt proud that the University with which he was connected had set the example of throwing aside all restrictions, except in the attainment of a perfectly sound education, in admitting to its degrees, which were formerly confined to a select few. It was impossible not to see how education was valued in the metropolis; witness the improvements in the British Museum, and the increased number of those who availed themselves of its reading room, the most commodious in the world, for the purposes of study. Then, again, there was a museum collected in a very ugly building in South Kensington, visited by half-a-million of persons in the course of the year, 40,000 of whom, chiefly of the poorer classes, did not grudge the payment of the student's fee in order to study the objects there collected. This was an instance of the increasing love of intellectual amusements and pursuits which the friends of the British and Foreign School Society might be proud of having in no mean degree promoted and stimulated. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Angus, the Rev. T. P. Cooke, the Rev. W. Cadman, the Rev. Mr. Tweddle, and Professor Piliand; and thanks were voted to Her Majesty and Prince Albert for their continued patronage and support; to the Duke of Bedford, the president of the society; and to the chairmen, for their services in conducting the proceedings.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday morning at Exeter-hall; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The large hall was densely crowded in every part.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a brief speech, with which he opened the meeting, said:—

It is not very long ago that a proposal was made and widely circulated for increasing, to a very large extent, the number of bishops in India, and in some degree altering and making certain changes in the ecclesiastical position of some of the new bishops whom it was proposed to appoint. The Committee of the Church Missionary Society had that proposal under their consideration, and they felt it to be their duty to compose and issue amongst their friends a paper commenting upon that plan, and expressing their own opinions as to certain parts of it which they did not think altogether suitable to the present state of the Church in India. The recommendation in the paper, which has been so misunderstood, consisted simply of this:—They recommended that, for the present, only one additional bishop should be created, and that before other bishops were appointed,—and they quite admitted there would be a necessity for a considerable addition to the number,—but before those additional sees were created, they recommended that the subject of ecclesiastical law in India, and the ecclesiastical status of the clergy in relation to their bishops in that country, should be more settled and more correctly defined. Now, my friends, that simple recommendation, and the arguments by which it has been supported, has been by some persons,—persons, probably, who never read the paper,—misunderstood and misrepresented, as if the society had made a sort of protest against the late increase in the number of the bishops. I need not say that nothing is further from the feelings and from the well-known principles of this society than to make any protest of that kind. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. VENN read the report, which detailed at great length the operations of the society. The income of the society during the year was 155,484*l.* and its expenditure, 127,345*l.*, which, leaving out of account the special Indian Fund, leaves a balance of 1,444*l.* There are 225 clergymen employed in the missions; and upwards of 2,100 lay agents.

The Bishop of LONDON, in moving the adoption of the report and appointment of a committee, referred at some length to the state of India, and the necessity for increased missionary efforts in that empire. Viscount MIDDLETON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. MARSH then proposed, and the Rev. HUGH STOWELL seconded, the next resolution.

The Bishop Designate of CALCUTTA then proposed the following:—

That while this society recognises its sacred obligations towards its missions in Africa, China, and other lands, where the Lord has signally owned and blessed its labours, yet it regards India, under the restored supremacy of British rule, as possessing a special claim upon its enlarged exertions and expenditure, for the conversion of its various tribes to the faith of Christ.

The bishopric of Calcutta, as the centre of Protestant Christianity in India, had, he said, very precious memories associated with it, not only in the names of those who had actually held it—Heber, and Mid-



dleton, and Wilson, who went to their rest too early to be able to carry out their designs—but all who had laboured in the missionary field, Schwartz, and Buchanan, and Martyn, and others, who had left others to carry on their work which they so nobly began. Their memories appeal to them this day.

The Rev. GEORGE KNOX, one of the chaplains of Southern India, seconded the resolution. He would not refer to the past transactions that had occurred in British India, but would consider it rather as a hideous nightmare there. For what had occurred the Government were to some extent responsible, as they had fostered and encouraged Hindooism. He would state one instance. The English deposed a heathen Rajah, and undertook to perform all the State duties which that Rajah had previously performed, and among them was one obligation—that of offering periodically nine farthings to one of their gods, and that was regularly paid by the British authorities. Now, while one of those nine farthings was paid, there was an acknowledgment of the superiority of heathenism over Christianity. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. McNEILL, and the Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, from Ireland, then addressed the meeting. The former said: I believe that we shall endanger the cause of missions, if we mingle ourselves with the Government in India; and that our best and most earnest prayer should be, "Let us alone—(hear, hear)—do nothing for us—neither help us at all, nor hinder us at all." (Hear, hear.)

In the evening another meeting was held, at which similar addresses were delivered.

#### RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday evening, in Exeter Hall, presided over by Mr. John Marshman. The chairman, in the course of his opening address, adverted to the publications circulated in India, some of which, he said, were neither calculated to improve the public morals nor raise the national Christianity; while others were of the most infamous description. It was necessary that they should not only put down that which was bad, but introduce something which was good, that which would impart sound knowledge and salutary instruction, and this, he thought, was peculiarly the province of the Tract Society.

The SECRETARY then read the annual report, from which it appeared that during the past year the society had issued 13,018,484 tracts, and that the circulation of the society's periodicals was 10,909,820. The grants made by the society to various libraries at home and abroad amounted to 3,576l. 4s. 3d. Numerous tracts and books had been distributed among the soldiers proceeding to India, and also among the natives of that country in the vernacular tongue, and instances were not uncommon in which the tracts were found to possess a highly beneficial influence on the native mind. The receipts of the year were:—for sales, 75,854l. 6s.; the benevolent fund, 12,874l.; total, 88,730l.; being a larger amount than any previous year, and exceeding the receipts of last year by 6,854l. The total circulation of books and tracts by the society during the fifty-nine years of its existence was no less than 782,000,000. The report contained a variety of interesting particulars connected with the Christian press in various parts of the world, and concluded with an appeal for increased support on the ground of the great work in which the society was engaged and the openings presented in the Divine providence for the diffusion of Christian truth.

The Rev. Canon CHAMPNEYS moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, of Aberdeen, in seconding the motion said, he looked upon the society as being of a thoroughly practical character. Many of its publications on scientific subjects were worthy of the highest commendation; but he rejoiced above all to think that they contained the substantial doctrines of Christianity. In 1832, the number of the society's publications was 27,000,000, and in the same year there were issued of unchristian publications in the United Kingdom not fewer than 29,000,000. In 1857, the issue of these infidel, sceptical, and useless publications had decreased to 20,000,000, while the publications of the Tract Society had increased to 34,000,000. (Hear, hear.) The society continued to prosper, and other institutions had come collaterally to its aid. In Scotland, for example, there was a tract enterprise, by which one man (Mr. Peter Drummond) had been able in the course of the last few years to send out 20,000,000 of tracts to the public, besides a circulation of 200,000 per annum of the *British Messenger*. (Applause.) There was also a Scotch tract society, which issued about 3,000,000 of publications a-year; besides which there was a society recently revived, that employed colporteurs in every part of Scotland. There were also smaller societies having similar objects; and through the medium of all these agencies, he believed that upwards of 30,000,000 of tracts and other publications had been issued within the last seven years. He suggested the establishment of a fund that would enable the committee to sink 5,000l. for the purpose of enabling the *Leisure Hour* to compete successfully with other publications, believing that in ten years it would be self-supporting, if not realising a profit.

Dr. LOCKHART, of China, supported the resolution. He said that missionaries in China could be of little use without the publications of the Bible and Tract Societies. They had no access to the interior of the country; but they could send tracts where they could not go themselves, and they had an assurance that in many instances the blessing of God had accompanied the tracts they had sent, even in the most distant parts of the empire. There would, no doubt, be a very large opening in China as the result of the recent hostilities; hence the necessity of send-

ing a largely increased supply of tracts for distribution amongst the natives. The great river, the Yangtsi-kiang, would be speedily opened; on its banks were numerous towns and villages, containing a hundred millions of people; and when missionaries had access to them, the publications they would require could not be numbered by thousands. To whom could they look but to the churches of England and America, to send them more men and more tracts, that the Word might be scattered throughout the whole empire? It was believed that the Chinese rebels propagated the doctrines of Christianity; but that belief proved, to a great extent, to be unfounded. The best men of the movement had died, and the rest had become corrupted by the wealth of captured cities. Their practice and their principles did not agree, and their Christianity, such as it was, had almost died out.

The Rev. JAMES SMITH, of Agra, in moving the next resolution, showed what a valuable auxiliary the religious tract has been to the labours of the missionary in India:—

One great means of enlightening India is by attending the immense religious festivals so common in that country. I have seen a great fair where 150,000 persons have been gathered together, coming from the vast mountain ranges and the districts surrounding the Ganges; persons of various tribes and nations, from Thibet, Cochin China, Afghanistan, Punjab, Assam, and Rajpootana. We are thus brought in contact with persons to whom we have at other times no access. Among these we commence our labours, and I am happy to say that missionaries of different denominations are often able to work together, and thus form a practical evangelical alliance. Early in the morning, at one of those fairs, one brother will commence, and preach for half-an-hour. He is followed by a second, and a third, and then he begins again himself. This preaching is kept up perhaps for eight, or ten, or twelve days, and on some of these occasions I have seen an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, and a Baptist occupying the same platform. But along with this preaching we find something else necessary; and here comes in the utility of the publications of the Tract Society. We have usually a shed at hand, in which different brethren sit all day, taking it in turns, and we have there, in the vernacular, publications of the Tract Society, together with the Bible and Testament, and single gospels; and the people who are anxious to ask questions, and have difficulties solved, are sent into the shed, and there they get a tract or a gospel, and they go back, it may be to their distant homes, with a large amount of Christian knowledge; and in this way a knowledge of the truth spreads far beyond the limits of the labours of the missionary. These publications are extremely necessary in India, in order to give permanence to the labours of the missionaries. At other times, when not engaged in these affairs, I have made long journeys to different parts of the country, travelling through village after village, where a missionary had never been before, and I have met with numbers of instances of men who have attended the fairs and have got a tract or a gospel and returned with it to their own home.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Robert Baxter, and the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, of Bombay.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—This society held its annual meeting on Monday night in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The hall was densely crowded, and many hundreds of persons sought in vain for admission. After an opening address from the chairman Mr. W. Locke the secretary read the annual report, which announced an increased number of scholars in the schools, an improved state of finances, and a general extension of the various operations of the union. The number of Sunday schools in union was 134, containing 20,500 scholars; day schools, 98, containing 14,300 scholars; week evening schools 131, containing 8,650 scholars. The voluntary teachers numbered 2,580, and the paid teachers, 328. There were nine shoe-black societies in various parts of London. Of these the three most important—the red, yellow, and blue brigades, containing 190 boys, earned during the year 3,227l. about 1s. a day for each boy. 57 of the teachers had been formerly themselves ragged scholars, and 105 of the pupils had become communicants of various Christian bodies. A large number of the scholars had been placed in service at home and in the colonies, of whom several had entered the army and the navy. The penny banks had received 2,530l., from 15,000 depositors. The annual grants to the schools amounted to 2,000l. a-year, besides special grants of a considerable amount. The entire receipts of the Union and of the local schools were 35,000l. On the motion of the Rev. Canon Miller, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Graham, the report was unanimously adopted. Other resolutions having been passed, a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CHINESE EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.—On Friday week, at eight o'clock, the public breakfast of the friends and supporters of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The chair was occupied by Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. At the conclusion of breakfast, the annual meeting was held. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked, that it gave him much pleasure in being allowed to take part in the affairs of the society. One great point of importance in its constitution was, that to some extent it was a medical missionary society, by which the wants of the body were attended to as well as the wants of the soul. The effect of this arrangement had been very useful in China, where men had been brought to the knowledge of the Gospel by attending before the missionary to be cured of their bodily ills. With regard to the interior of China, he thought it very probable that the whole country would ultimately be opened entirely to all bodies of missionaries, ordinary travellers, and mercantile men, from which he anticipated the most

beneficial results. Mr. George Pearce, the hon. secretary, read the report, which stated that the society had sent out seven missionary brethren, and eight female missionaries, including the wives of those who are married, and had supported several native labourers within little more than five years. Though the original aim, to support a work of native agency, had been attained only to a limited extent, the board pointed to the fact that the character of many of the recent converts evinced life and energy, and that there was yet hope of a large increase of suitable evangelists. The report adds, that Hungtinsen, the rebel leader, is said to be exercising great care in verbally reprinting Gutzlaff's version; that the debt occasioned by drafts of missionaries had been reduced from 493l. 9s. to 108l. 17s. 7d.; that the receipts for the year were 1,606l. 8s.; that the expenditure for missionary purposes has been 1,366l. 7s. 1d.; and that the debt due to the treasurer is 212l. 19s. 4d. The report concludes with an acknowledgment of the continued liberality of a Christian friend in sending funds to the brethren in China. The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel addressed the meeting at considerable length, and said that China must for obvious reasons demand the best attention of all thoughtful men, especially as vast numbers of the Chinese were disposed to throw off idolatry and embrace the Christian faith. The missionaries in China spoke very encouragingly of their success—in fact, an opinion was expressed that the progress of Christianity had been more rapid in China than in any other part of the world. China, however, called specially for missionary efforts to counteract the baneful influences of the abominable opium traffic, which demoralised the minds and bodies of the Chinese population by hundreds of thousands. (Hear, hear.) Having referred to the duties of the missionaries, the rev. gentleman dwelt at some length on the beneficial influences of what had been termed the medical element of the society, and cited several cases showing the great good that had resulted to the soul by administering to the body. He considered that a very valuable point in the society's operations in China. Lieut.-Colonel Rowlandson and Captain Fishbourne afterwards addressed the meeting.

#### Parliamentary Proceedings.

##### DEBATES.

##### MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Lord BURY's bill legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife occupied nearly the entire sitting. The motion for the second reading was preceded by the presentation of a shoal of petitions in favour of the bill. General THOMPSON was first in the field. He said—

I have a petition to present from Bradford, which would apparently reach from here to Westminster Abbey, in favour of legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister. Everybody in Bradford wants to marry his wife's sister. (Great laughter.)

Then followed a crowd from various towns, and after these seven against the bill.

Mr. HOPE, in moving that the bill should be read a second time that day six months, ridiculed the mode in which, as he averred, the petitions had been got up. He described them as promoted by the Marriage Law Reform Association, and drew a conjectural picture of Lord Bury and Mr. Milnes sitting to receive the confessions of heart-broken widowers and longing widowers' wives sisters. Never since Mr. O'Connor presented a petition in favour of the Charter had petitions of less weight been presented to the house. In opposition to the bill he relied upon the Scriptural prohibition in Leviticus, and the argument that if the bill passed no wife's sister would be able to live in the house of her brother-in-law. Mr. BUXTON disputed the existence of any Scriptural prohibition, and made light of the social argument. Mr. COLLIER said he could assure Mr. Hope that at the meetings of the Marriage Law Reform Society there were no semi-Popish ceremonies, no altar, no wax-candles. He insisted that no prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is to be found in the Bible, and that the obvious interpretation of the text, "Thou shalt not take a wife to her sister to vex her beside the other in her lifetime," was, that a man may not marry his wife's sister in her lifetime, but that he might do so after her death. If husbands and the sisters of wives are so vicious as they are represented to be they cannot be made virtuous by act of Parliament.

Mr. M. T. Baines, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Akroyd, and Mr. Malins supported the bill; it was opposed by Mr. Drummond, the Lord-Advocate, and Mr. Fuller.

On a division the second reading was carried by 174 to 134. The committee is fixed for the 20th.

##### THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired on Thursday whether the proclamation of Lord Canning respecting Oude had been issued in accordance with instructions sent from England; if not, whether the Government had issued any directions in respect of it?

Mr. BAILLIE said the Government received the proclamation three weeks ago, and had immediately written to the Governor-General expressing their views upon it. Mr. BRIGHT inquired what was the tenour of the despatch?

Mr. DISRAELI said the papers should be laid on the table.

I think it, however, right to take this opportunity of stating that when we received notice of this intended proclamation we took the subject at once into our consideration, and the result was that we sent out a despatch to the Governor-General of India, disapproving the



policy which he indicated in every sense. (Loud cheers.)

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE, referring to this answer, asked whether it had been given after communication with Lord Ellenborough?

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that no communication had taken place between himself and "the right honourable gentleman in another place," but Mr. Disraeli had read the despatch alluded to.

In the Peers, on Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH laid on the table papers connected with certain proceedings in Oude. Earl GRANVILLE found great fault with the Government for the course they had taken with regard to Lord Canning. He would reserve his opinion upon the Oude proclamation because he had wanted more information. But the Government, by sending through the Secret Committee a despatch disapproving the conduct of the Governor-General, and then publishing it, seemed to him to have taken an astonishing and unprecedented course. He hoped Lord Ellenborough would state whether he intended Lord Canning to retire, and whether any preparations had been made to replace him?

The Earl of DERBY said Lord Granville himself had demanded the instant production of the papers. Mr. Disraeli could not, under the circumstances, refrain from stating his opinion in reply to the question put. The whole private property of Oude had been confiscated, and the Government felt that it was their duty to state that Lord Canning's policy was most impolitic and injurious. By driving the Oude people to desperation the struggle would be protracted. The people of Oude are not mutineers; their offence is comparatively trifling; Oude should be dealt with like a country conquered in legitimate war. He hoped that Lord Canning had mitigated his edict in the execution, and had thus obviated some of its injurious consequences.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended Lord Canning. The Government had thrown him over in a most offensive manner. The Court of Directors knew nothing of this despatch, which was at the time in the hands of private members.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said the despatch would never have been known had not the proclamation been published, and had Lord Canning yielded to the reclamations of the Government. No Government would deserve to survive twenty-four hours that did not look with disapprobation upon the confiscation of the proprietary rights of a whole people. He did not, however, desire—he did not fear the return of Lord Canning; he had made provision for any unforeseen vacancy of the office of Governor-General; and the provision suggested by himself, he found had been adopted by the late Government.

Earl GREY would express no opinion on the policy of Lord Canning, but he disapproved of the course taken by the Government in making their censure upon him public. It is not desirable that the Governor-Generalship should go into fresh hands at this time, or that Lord Canning's authority should be impaired. If he were inclined to put unfavourable constructions on the conduct of public men he might almost believe that the premature and ill-advised declaration of the views of the Government, these rounded periods appealing to the principles of justice and humanity, were dictated by a desire to gain a little popularity. He rejected that supposition. But if their conduct had not arisen from an extraordinary inadvertence he could not account for it. Here the matter dropped.

#### REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord EBURY moved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that she would issue a Royal Commission "to consider whether the Liturgy of the Church of England be not capable of such alterations as may render it more profitable than it now is for the religious instruction and edification of the people." He read a number of extracts from the published writings of Bishop Coplestone, Bishop Blomfield, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Limerick, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to show that some change is desired; backing these up with similar opinions delivered by the bishops at a recent meeting of Convocation. He contended that a change, "some few omissions and rearrangements," is desirable, to shorten the services by omitting repetitions, and some phrases of doubtful import, which would enable us to include in our communion a Livingstone and a Havelock. He held that it is both constitutional and expedient to proceed by Royal Commission; for although alterations have been made without the intervention of Parliament and without the intervention of Convocation, they have been invariably preceded by a Royal Commission.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY objected to the motion, because if carried it would be an apple of discord and agitate the minds of churchmen from one end of the kingdom to the other. The Bishop of St. David's was rather favourable to the object of the motion. But he laboured to show that it is impracticable, on account of the great variety of opinions with regard to the alterations that may be desirable. Earl GREY was most anxious for some alterations, but as there is no prospect of a common agreement, he hoped Lord Ebury would not divide the house. The Bishop of CASHEL suggested that the body to deal with the question would be a properly constituted convocation of the prelates and clergy of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of DERBY said he could not deny that in the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England there are spots and blemishes, not suited to the great refinement of modern times, but is it desirable, for

the purpose of removing them, to take the hazardous step recommended by Lord Ebury? The public would put a wider construction on the motion than that; and regard the commission as one issued to inquire into the merits and demerits of the Liturgy. Such a misapprehension would have the most serious effects. He hoped Lord Ebury would not press his motion.

Earl GRANVILLE and Lord ABINGER were in favour of the improvement; but, yielding to appeals from all sides, Lord EBURY withdrew it.

#### TENANT-RIGHT IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. GREER moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature, origin, and extent of the tenant-right custom in Ireland, the recent violations of it in the northern counties, and to report how far it may be practicable to protect, for the benefit of the occupying tenants, the property created under that custom. Lord NAAS said that ample information with regard to this question might be found in the library of the house. After some remarks from Mr. Macartney, Mr. C. Fortescue, and Mr. P. O'Brien, the motion was negatived upon a division by 232 to 43.

#### THE COUNTY FRANCHISE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. CAIRD moved for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland with that of England. He showed the disparity of the two franchises, and that the county constituency in Scotland was narrowed to the landlords and tenant farmers (the artisan population being unenfranchised); and the tenants, he said, being always expected to vote with their landlords, the Scotch county members were practically returned by the landed aristocracy. He was aware that the proposed assimilation would greatly enlarge the county constituency of Scotland; but this, in his opinion, was a recommendation of the measure. The motion was seconded by Mr. COWAN. Mr. MONCREIFF opposed the motion. He was at a loss, he said, to understand how the assimilation was to be accomplished; if the object was to introduce into Scotland the 40s. freehold franchise, with all its incidents, characteristics, and effects, this, he contended, was impossible. Mr. CAIRD had not said what classes he proposed to enfranchise, and there was no large amount of small tenements capable of receiving the 40s. franchise separately. He pointed out various objections to the measure, which, in his opinion, would not improve the county constituency of Scotland, but would check the progress of liberal and enlightened opinions, and give greater scope to the influence of power and money. Mr. Baxter, Mr. Cumming Bruce, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Black, and Lord Elcho, also objected to the proposed bill. The latter thought the house would stultify itself by assenting to the introduction of a bill for an object which had been demonstrated to be impossible. On the other hand it was supported with reservations by Mr. Edward Ellice, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Mr. Pease. On a division the motion was negatived by 103 to 84.

#### VOTERS' TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Mr. PEASE moved a message to the Lords for a copy of the opinions of the judges in the case of "Cooper v. Slade," and drew attention to the state of the law relative to travelling expenses at elections, when the Court of Exchequer Chamber decided that the payment of travelling expenses was illegal. Serjeant DEASY asked what the Government intended to do? Mr. WALPOLE said they could not propose the renewal of the Corrupt Practices Act with all its palpable defects. The best course would be to bring in an amended bill. For his own part he thought *bond fide* travelling expenses as legal as any other payments.

#### THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill, briefly referring to the anomalies of the law of qualification, and the frequency of its evasions. Mr. BENTINCK thought the object of the law was sound and right; that persons should not be members of that house whose financial position rendered it inconvenient to them to devote their time to its business, and that they should be placed above temptation. Mr. MILES had no difficulty in assenting to the second reading of the bill. Mr. GRIFFITH had no objection to the bill, but if it passed he thought they ought to recommend to the mercy of the Crown the unfortunate gentleman who was now suffering under a condemnation for having sat in that house without a qualification. Mr. WALPOLE, on behalf of his Government, assented to the motion for two reasons; first, property qualification is not required from Scotch Members; secondly, qualifications are given to members to enable them to sit in the House of Commons, and it ill becomes Parliament to maintain what in these cases may be called a "great sham."

The bill was read a second time amid some cheering.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

In the Commons on Friday a lively conversation took place on recent appointments of justices of the peace in boroughs. Mr. LOCKE complained that two persons who gave money to voters at Canterbury elections had been appointed magistrates. Mr. WALPOLE said the Lord Chancellor, as soon as he found that out, took steps to procure their resignation. He then read a list of recent appointments in various boroughs, showing that Lord Chelmsford had been pretty generally appointing Conservative magistrates in order to bring their numbers to a level with that of the Liberals.

#### THE CAGLIARI AFFAIR.

Mr. KINGLAKE, asking for further papers in order that the house might understand how the Cagliari question stood, insisted that England is bound to offer Sardinia, not the cold hand of good offices and

good advice, but a genial and cordial support. Mr. DISRAELI declined to produce the papers. The Court of Sardinia has accepted Lord Malmesbury's proposal that this vexed question shall be submitted to "arbitration." Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the judicious course of the Government. But what about the crew of the *Cagliari*? England ought not to allow those men to remain in prison. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said that the Government desired to extend their good offices on behalf of the crew. Ministers will do nothing to justify the imputation that they have abandoned a brave and generous ally. Mr. GLADSTONE approved of the course now taken by Government in terms which implied that he was watching it closely to prevent any backsliding.

#### THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

The House of Commons went into committee on the Indian resolutions somewhat late in the evening, and managed to get through the second resolution. The resolution proposed that the duties of the Court of Directors should be transferred to one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State. Mr. RICH moved, instead, the words, "a President of Council for the government of India." Some members of the committee went again into a discussion on the propriety of legislating at all, but they met with no support. There was a disinclination to discuss the question of the part the Council should play before naming the Minister. The whole conversation turned upon the naming of this Minister—should he be a President or Secretary? The difficulty of deciding was overcome by adopting a phrase suggested by Mr. VERNON SMITH, that the duties should be performed "by one of the responsible Ministers of the Crown." The resolution, thus amended, was agreed to.

The next resolution, "that in order to assist such Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties it is expedient that a council be appointed of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members," was moved by Mr. WALPOLE, who observed that it involved two questions—first, whether there should be a council; and, second, what should be the number of its members. Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE, adverting to the importance of these questions, and the lateness of the hour, moved that the chairman report progress. This motion, after much discussion regarding the proper course of proceeding in respect to the resolution, was agreed to. Mr. ROEBUCK said he would, on Tuesday, move the entire omission of the words constituting the council.

#### LORD CANNING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice that on Friday next he should move a resolution condemnatory of the despatch of the Government to the Governor-General of India in reference to his proclamation to the people of Oude.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought it might be convenient to Lord Shaftesbury if he communicated the despatch alluded to *in extenso*. The production of the complete despatch, which had been refused on Friday evening, excited considerable laughter as the noble earl laid the papers on the table. In doing so he added, he would take the opportunity of explaining the accident by which the document was given to the House of Commons in its original and unutilized form. It was at first decided that the whole document should be communicated, but at a later hour on Friday, Lord Derby himself and the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that it would be expedient to omit some passages of the despatch. Before this agreement, however, could be communicated to the Secretary of the Board of Control (Mr. Baillie) the whole of the document had been laid by him before the House of Commons. The fact that the despatch had been placed in the hands of certain members of Parliament before the discussion of Friday evening he also explained, stating that he had furnished Lord Granville with a copy of the document at his own request. The contents of it had been communicated to some of the friends of Lord Granville, and he (Lord Ellenborough) thought it only right that other gentlemen should have the same opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject. Lord Granville had received his copy first; the member of the other house to whom a copy was also sent (Mr. Bright) did not receive it till some hours afterwards, from the accident that he was not at his residence when the messenger arrived.

Earl GREY asked if the Government was in possession of any other information beyond what appeared in the papers on the table? The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH regretted to say they were not. Earl GREY inferred from that statement that the Government was only in possession of the first draught of Lord Canning's proclamation, not the copy actually issued by the authorities in Oude. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH admitted that this was the fact; the Government did not even know with certainty that the proclamation had been published in India at all. They had received no direct communication from the Governor-General for nearly a month.

An animated conversation ensued, from which it appeared that Mr. Vernon Smith, the late president of the Board of Control, had since his retirement from office received a private letter from Lord Canning, in which he stated that the proclamation he was about to issue would probably require some future explanation, which the pressure of public business prevented him from giving at the moment. That letter had not been communicated by Mr. Vernon Smith to his successor in office; Lord Ellenborough was not aware such a letter had been received.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said, it was usual for any Minister receiving a private letter, after quitting office, that contained anything relating to the business of the department, to communicate it to his suc-



cessor. He had himself received such information from his predecessor in the Foreign Office, Lord Clarendon; he contended it was the duty of an ex-Minister to communicate such intelligence to the department, even though it was contained in a private letter.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that Mr. Vernon Smith did not receive the letter till the evening of Thursday last, after the question in reference to the proclamation had been asked in the House of Commons.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE postponed, under the circumstances that had just transpired, the resolution he had placed on the paper, censuring the policy of annexation lately practised towards the native princes of India.

On the same evening, in the Commons, Mr. CARDWELL gave notice that he should on Thursday (tomorrow) submit the following resolution:—

That this house, while it abstains from expressing any opinion on the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India in regard to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that her Majesty's Government have addressed, through the secret committee of the Court of Directors, and have published a despatch condemning, in strong terms, the conduct of the Governor-General, and are of opinion that such a course on the part of her Majesty's Government must tend, in the present circumstances of India, to produce the most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and encouraging further resistance on the part of those who are still in arms against us.

(Loud cheers from the Opposition benches above the gangway.)

#### THE OATHS BILL.

The House of Commons, on Monday, having taken into consideration the Lords' amendment of the Oaths Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the house do disagree from the amendment by which the 5th clause, omitting the words, "on the true faith of a Christian" in the oath when taken by members of the Jewish persuasion, was rejected.

Mr. NEWDEGATE defended the amendment, declaring that the clause was based upon a revolutionary principle—that of indifference to all religions.

Sir R. BETHELL, after describing the state of the controversy as between the two branches of the legislature, intimated his intention, in case the present attempt failed, to suggest some course which, by a perfectly constitutional mode of procedure, would enable that house to accomplish the result so long desired by its own independent action. This course, whose political consequences were, as he admitted, very serious, would be adopted with great regret, and only as a last resource. He was, however, convinced that the process could not bring the house into collision with the courts of law.

After a few remarks by Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, upon a division it was agreed to dissent from the Lords' amendment by 263 to 150.

The House likewise disagreed from the Lords' in excluding the 8th clause, dependent upon the 5th.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing from the Lords in their amendments.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that Baron ROTHSCHILD be a member of the committee, supporting the motion by the precedent of Sir JOSEPH JEKYLL, in 1715, who had been nominated to serve on a committee without having previously taken the oaths at the table. The motion was seconded by Mr. DILLWYN, but after some discussion, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned until the next day at half-past 4 o'clock.

#### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the motion for going into committee of supply, Sir W. CODRINGTON called attention to various points connected with the military department. He complained of the present hap-hazard mode of recruiting, which, he contended, was undignified, and did not obtain men of the best character and of the best physical capacity; and he pointed out defects in the Military Train and Commissariat establishments.

Other topics relating to the management and discipline of the army were remarked upon by Mr. MONSELL, Colonel KNOX, Sir F. SMITH, and Major WORTLEY.

General PEEL prefaced the votes of supply by a general statement of the recent augmentations and present state of the army. Before the India mutiny broke out the military force consisted of 157,000 men, of whom 30,000 were on service in India. The present force was 223,000 men, showing an increase of 66,000 within the year. To supply the augmentation already arranged, and fill up the loss from casualties, &c., at least 50,000 recruits must be provided during the current twelvemonth. He apprehended, however, no difficulty in obtaining this number, large as it was, since not fewer than 48,000 men had been enlisted within the last eight months.

The house then went into committee of supply, and the remainder of the sitting was devoted to a miscellaneous discussion of various votes belonging to the army estimates.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. LYON, on Thursday, withdrew the notice of motion in his name for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of Church-rates, expressing at the same time a hope that, either in this session or a future one, the house would arrive at an amicable settlement of this long-vexed question.

In reply to Mr. HADFIELD, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that there had been no revision of the stipulations which regulate the commercial relations of the Porte with other Powers, or in the position of foreigners resident in Turkey, but that in regard to both civil and commercial privileges the

inhabitants of this country would rank with those of the most favoured nations.

In answer to a question from Lord DUNGANNON in reference to the condition of the English church in Paris, Lord MALMESBURY stated that the Government had endeavoured to obtain an extension of the time for raising a sum of money by subscription to pay off the mortgage on the property.

Mr. BYNG has obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the existing arrangements for the supply of gas to the metropolis.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, the report from the committee of inquiry respecting the late Limerick election was brought up, declaring the return of Major Gavin invalid, on account of bribery through his agent, but without his cognisance, and voiding the election.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by the Queen of the Netherlands (who arrived in Paris on Friday evening), are expected to start for Fontainebleau on the 22d, and afterwards go to St. Cloud, and remain there till the middle of July.

The discussion on the Assumption of Titles Bill in the Legislative Chamber has closed by the adoption of the measure by 211 votes to 23. This bill is scarcely understood in Paris, and the majority concur in thinking it a piece of mystification.

The prefects are active in proceeding against the keepers of democratic cafés and Socialist wine-shops; nor are they less vigorous in hunting up secret societies, whose progress, notwithstanding numerous arrests, has caused some uneasiness.

The *Independence Belge* has been interdicted for a month from entering France.

It would seem, from an article in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, that France would be very willing to share in a reduction of naval expenditure that would be common to the two countries. The language of the *Siecle*, also, shows that the doctrine of the unproductiveness of rivalry in preparations for war numbers as unflinching advocates among the French as among the English democracy.

The *Pays* says that Sir Colin Campbell has sent a secret despatch to his Government, asking for large reinforcements, and describing the kingdom of Oude as in a state of rampant revolt, and that the insurrection is daily spreading. We must go from home to learn news.

The Corps Legislatif closed its labours on Saturday by passing the bill for the improvement of the city of Paris, by 180 to 45. This minority in a house consisting, with four exceptions, of government nominees, is strikingly large.

It is stated that the French Ambassador at Vienna, who left Paris on Wednesday last to return to his post, took with him some satisfactory assurances from the French Government with reference to the Italian question.

M. PICARD, the opposition candidate, has been elected for the Fifth Circumscription by a large majority—10,323 votes, against 8,976 given to Mr. ECK, the Ministerialist.

#### ITALY.

Letters from Milan state that strong symptoms of agitation prevail throughout the whole of Lombardy. The speeches which were delivered in the Sardinian Parliament on the subject of the law on the press are read publicly in the cafés and in the clubs. A third edition, in one volume, of the principal speeches, is about to be printed and distributed in every part of Lombardy.

In the Turin Chambers on the 6th, Mr. BUFFA asked respecting the telegram which had arrived from London to the effect that Mr. Fitzgerald announced in the House of Commons the receipt of a despatch from Count Cavour declaring that Sardinia accepted the proposals of Lord Malmesbury, and that a good understanding was thus established. Count Cavour replied that the telegram had seemed no less enigmatical to him, and he had therefore sent to London for a more explanatory elucidation.

Lord Malmesbury had made some brief proposals through the telegraph to him (Count Cavour), and he had asked for an official reply on all points to the verbal note presented by the Marquis D'Azeglio on the 24th of August. Accordingly, a note did then arrive, under cover to Sir James Hudson. The substance of that note was to the effect that the English Government affirmed their readiness to concur with Sardinia in settling what was to be done in the case of the Cagliari; but the promises and offers were of a general nature, and appeared to wind up with the assurance of merely a moral co-operation. Now, he (Count Cavour) had replied in a despatch that must have reached London on the 4th of May. In it he proposed to the British government three definite and special modes of action and co-operation. As he (the Count) did not know what the precise words were that had been uttered in Parliament, he was unable in consequence to state which of the three courses proposed had been accepted by the English ministry.

#### SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid states that M. DIAZ, Minister of the Interior, has sent in his resignation, and some other ministers have followed the example. The Minister of Justice was prepared to replace him. The Queen had suspended the sittings of the Cortes. The Government has dismissed two-and-twenty corregidores.

#### RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 3, says that "a detailed programme has just been issued regulating the labours of the committees

of the nobility concerning the emancipation of the serfs. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure. In the first, the principles are to be established; in the second, they are to be applied to each property; in the third, a common code of laws is to be drawn up for the rural population. Six months are allowed for the preparation of the labours of the first period in a statistical point of view. After that delay the peasants are to obtain all the rights of other tax-paying classes. But they will remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom."

Some disturbances have arisen near Taurigen. The peasants were told by strangers that the landlords demanded twice the amount of labour permitted by the Emperor. They rode to the castle of their landlord, Prince Wasilchikoff, and demanded compensation. He naturally refused, and they struck work. The Governor-General of Kowno appeared on the scene with some cavalry. He listened to the complaints of the peasants, and assured them of his protection, but he could not induce them to resume their labour. He then had recourse to force, and some of the leaders were flogged with rods, others were imprisoned, and order was finally established.

#### AMERICA.

Mr. English's proposition for the settlement of the Kansas difficulty has been reported by the majority of the Committee of Conference, and won fairly before the two houses. It varies both from the original Senate Bill and from the Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment in important particulars, the chief of which are that, in distinction from the former, it re-submits the Lecompton Constitution to the acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas, and that, in distinction from the latter, it makes no provision for another early constitutional convention in case of the rejection of the Lecompton constitution; but postpones the election of such a body until Kansas shall have a population of 93,000, the number upon which the representative ratio is based. By a vote of 108 to 105 it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the subject to the 10th inst. The *Daily News* New York correspondent says:—

There can be no question of the all but complete extinction of the pro-slavery party in the territory. They cannot poll, in all, over two thousand legal votes. All the leading border ruffians have, one by one, disappeared from the scene. The more desperate of the band were a sort of half-brigand adventurers, who left in disgust as soon as they found the actual fighting was over, or that the country was about to become the theatre of peaceful pursuits. Many of these are making feeble attempts to get up filibustering expeditions on the South-Western frontier, or are hanging about New Orleans bar-rooms. Others, more dangerous, because a little more civilised, stayed longer. Two of the leading participants in the earlier outrages upon the Free-soil settlers have been rewarded by the Federal Government by a contract for supplying the army in the expedition against Utah, which is equivalent to a fortune. The famous Dr. Atcheson, of Virginia, probably the most irreclaimable ruffian of all the ruffians, shook the dust of Kansas off his feet three weeks ago, and being of opinion that Kansas is hopelessly committed to Free-soilism, has returned to the "Old Dominion." By the last news we learn that Judge Lecompte, one of the Federal Judges, famous last year for winking at flagrant crimes committed against the persons and property of the Free-soil party, attempted to hold a circuit court, but no jurors could be got to serve for either love or money, so he had to adjourn. In the teeth of all this, the Lecomptonites stoutly maintain that their constitution fairly expresses the will of the people.

In the United States Senate a proposition was pending, directing the President to demand satisfaction of Paraguay for firing into the steamer *Waterwitch*. The resolution was regarded as tantamount to an authorisation of a declaration of war.

There are various indications that the administration has the annexation of Cuba marked down in its programme as the next sop for the South, as soon as the Kansas question is fairly disposed of. The absorption of the weaker Republics of Central and South America by the United States cannot besides apparently be long delayed. Mexico and New Granada are not only ready to fall from natural decay, but have actually commenced open movements in favour of a surrender of their nationality; and Venezuela, although recent events might seem to indicate that she has some inherent life, is on the road to a similar fate. With regard to Mexico, a negotiation for the purchase of another of her richest districts was understood to be in progress before the recent overthrow of Comonfort. Mr. Forsyth, the Minister from Washington, being empowered to treat for the province of Sonora, with its valuable silver mines and its harbour of Guaymas, said to be equal to San Francisco itself. The negotiation has since been suspended. But in the Senate at Washington General Houston has introduced a resolution, proposing the assumption of a protectorate.

The Red Republicans of New York celebrated the memory of Orsini and Pierri by a torchlight procession and public meeting in the Park. About 2,500 participated in the celebration, and some 15,000 witnessed the spectacle on the line of march. Several violent speeches were made.

From Nicaragua we learn that the treaty with the United States had been ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly, and the exclusive control of the transit route had been given to the American, Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company. The transit was expected to be re-opened in about two months.

Advices from Havanna received at New York



state that eight British gunboats are stationed round Cuba on coast survey, and to prevent the landing of Negroes. And the news of the West India mail tells that her Majesty's gunboat *Jasper* had arrived at Jamaica with a slaver she captured on the coast of Cuba on the 22nd of March. The slaver was a full-rigged ship, 750 tons burden, and had 8,000*l.* in doubloons on board. She had a crew of between forty and fifty men, but no slaves.

## CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong by telegraph are to March 30. All continued quiet in China. Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo. Admiral Seymour left Hong Kong on the 21st of March, it is believed for Shanghai. General Straubenzee had returned to Canton. At Shanghai the import market had been brisk; silks firmer; prices of tea also fully maintained.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Hong Kong, March 15:—

"That which I am most surprised at not having found its way into the local papers is an outrage by the Chinese at the New Year Fair, in the temple of Honan (the 'Surrey side' of Canton) on Dr. Legge and another missionary, who were quietly passing through the temple, under the impression that the Cantonese were thoroughly humbled. They were pelted, abused, threatened with beheading, and had a child thrown at them. The people exhibited the most rancorous feeling against the 'Fankui,' or foreign devils, showing clearly that we have the Chinese people against us, and not merely the Mandarins, as has been constantly asserted.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the works for the construction of the four fortresses to defend that city had been commenced.

The miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius was performed on Saturday night in the church of Sta. Chiara, Naples, with the usual success.

A letter from Berlin states that the *Volks-Blatt*, a democratic paper published in the Prussian capital, is about to be prosecuted for republishing Mr. Edwin James's speech on the trial of Dr. Bernard.

## PORTRAIT OF COMMISSIONER YEH.

Mr. Wingrave Cook, who accompanied Yeh in the *Inflexible* from Canton to Calcutta, gives a full description of his appearance, habits, and conversation in a very interesting letter to the *Times*. The great Chinaman is spoken of as the second man of the empire.

He has exercised high offices for more than a quarter of a century. He has ruled with an absolute despotism 30,000,000 of souls. His sentences have been tortures, his lightest words have been death. He has been to China what Wentworth was to Ireland, and wished to be to England. His policy has been "thorough," and he has been able to work it out in a reign of terror unrestrained. He tells with a coarse laugh that he has himself sentenced to death 100,000 of his countrymen and countrywomen, and he boasts that that estimate must be quadrupled if we take into account the towns and villages destroyed by his orders. Yet after this successful career of ruthless energy he suddenly adopted towards us a conduct which appears in our eyes to have had no other qualities than sloth and insolence. He fell, earning from no Englishman the respect due to a gallant enemy, and he lives execrated by every Chinaman as a traitor to the ancient suicide-enjoining traditions of his country. He rose to his great position under a system of competitive examination, and in a State where executive ability alone is supposed to lead to high office, and he is acknowledged to be of the very first excellence in all the learning of China.

Yeh has a heavy face—a face of dull, stolid, impassable cruelty. His eye is the most expressive feature. "In his ordinary mood there is only a look of shrewdness and quick cunning in this, the only mobile feature of his face; but I have seen him in the turning moments of his life, when those eyeballs glared with terror and with fury." Yeh is a great coward, trembled violently when taken on board the ship, but was re-assured when told he was not to be put to death. But his arrogance never forsook him. By the time he left Hong Kong, where Sir John Bowring, with doubtful taste, asked him for his autograph, which he refused, he began somewhat to understand his real position, and gave up playing the high mandarin. It is impossible to make a hero of him.

Yeh is in his private life a very respectable Chinaman. He is entirely free from all suspicion of those detestable habits common to his countrymen, and for which even the virtuous Keying was but too notorious. He smokes no opium; his ordinary drink is only warm tea; he uses samshu only as a medicine. He has sent his only wife, under the protection of his father, to his native village. He spoke of his concubines, but, as I could not tell how far it might be wrong in his eyes to show curiosity on this topic, I did not learn their number or destination. He has no son, but has adopted a nephew, who is now twenty-four years old, and is pursuing his studies at Peking.

He eats twice a-day of four or five succulent dishes, and he has the good sense to eat rice with each dish, not reserving it for the end of the dinner, as the Chinese do at their feasts. He drinks nothing while eating.

His devotions consist of sitting in the posture of a Chinese idol, his legs crossed, and his face to the east. He remains in an abstracted state for about ten minutes, and the act of devotion is accomplished. When he first came on board he retired into this contemplative state several times a-day. He afterwards became much more remiss, and once a-day appeared to suffice him. He uses no idol, and when asked whether he wished for any facilities for performing his devotions privately, replied that he wanted nothing of the sort.

Yeh is not cleanly in his habits. "He spits and smokes, eructates, and blows his nose with his fingers."

"His daily ablutions consist of a slight rubbing of

the face with a towel moistened in hot water. He has a horror of fresh air, and while in Chinese waters never willingly went on deck. He loved to have the ports closed and the skylights down."

He wears thickly padded stockings, the long, blue sleeved, quilted cape, and blue pantaloons tied at the ankle, common to all Chinamen. He boasts that he has worn his outer coat for ten years, and its appearance justifies his assertion; it is stiff with grease. When we drew near to Singapore, within one degree of the line, the heat became frightful. His practice then was, while steaming from libations of hot tea, to strip off his coat and sit in his long yellow grass cloth shirt, wet and discoloured—a most disgusting object.

Though he refused to take a bath his attendants were washed to keep them free from vermin. Here is a glimpse of him on board ship—

Yeh sleeps in a recess in the captain's cabin, which he prefers to a separate sleeping berth. He goes to bed about 8 o'clock, and while we are reading or writing, or playing chess, he sleeps the sleep of infancy—an unbroken slumber, apparently undisturbed by visions of widowed women or wailing orphans. This man-killer, after slaying his hundred thousand human beings, enjoys sweeter sleep than an innocent London alderman after a turtle dinner. So false are traditions; so false are the remorseful scenes of Greek and Roman and English tragedies.

The Commissioner was very sulky to Sir John Bowring, but is very fond of Admiral Seymour. He and his servants were very sea-sick. "Judging from the sounds, the Viceroy might be throwing up his two provinces of Quangai and Quangtung." If he is of any religion at all, which the writer doubts, he belongs to that higher set of Buddhists, who are above all forms of abstinence or idol worship, and place their devotion in intense inner aspirations for perfection. As he left Singapore he looked like a man who had a load removed from his mind, probably because he had entirely got away from his countrymen, in whose eyes he had lost face.

The topic upon which Yeh talks most freely is his success in putting down the rebellion in Quantung. He insists that there was no one chief of these rebels, and that their only objects were rape and robbery. He says that the persons executed by his order were over 100,000, and he reluctantly admits that he was unable to extirpate the whole class.

Before leaving Hong Kong, Yeh was presented with a Bible.—

The Bishop of Victoria after his visit to Yeh, sent off a Chinese Bible and some tracts wrapped in a newspaper, begging Capt. Brooker to present them. The captain did so. Yeh said he had long read the Bible; it was a good book, all books of that kind were good—they tend to purify the heart, as do the Buddhist and the Taoist books. He begged of Captain Brooker to put the parcel for him until some convenient season. This time never came, but on the fifth day of our voyage Mr. Alabaster reproduced the package, and begged to have his opinion upon some of the tracts. Yeh opened one of them with an evident effort of politeness, but soon closed it with a slight grimace. He had apparently been shocked by some solecism of style. Mr. Alabaster proposed to put the Bible and tracts among some Buddhist books which Yeh's father had sent on board for him; but Yeh, affecting to misunderstand this proposition, replied, "Yes, I think it will be convenient that you replace them in the captain's drawer." Mr. Alabaster continuing to turn them over, Yeh got up from his chair and said, "If you will not put them up in the packet as I received them I will do so myself." There was no more to be done. The books were returned to their envelope, and consigned to the oblivion of one of the lockers, and the Mandarin looked pleased at being relieved from an unpleasant importunity.

In all his conversations Yeh was careful not to commit himself, and thought nothing of telling the most barefaced falsehoods. "It was evident that he himself cared no more for being discovered in a falsehood than for being beaten at a game of chess."

When Mr. Alabaster told him that at Calcutta he would find among the State captives the last of the ancient emperors of India, and a king of a great Indian kingdom, Yeh laughed his bitterest and most incredulous sneer. When I told him that if we were going to England instead of Calcutta his voyage would extend over 45,000 lei, and that at every spot where the ship cast anchor he would find a British governor, British soldiers, and the British flag, he unmistakably laughed "Fudge!" We asked him one day what his estimate was of the difference between the English and Chinese character; he said, "The English are 'Ning-kau'—ready and able to do anything. The Chinese must have teaching ('ying-kai yu chiao')." This he explained to mean that they must have precedent. The first, he said, was a good quality, but the latter was not a bad one.

He told Mr. Cook that he was fifty-two years old, and the son of a public officer now eighty years old, who was secretary of the Board of War (of which Yeh is now President) for fourteen years, and who had now for some years retired. He recounted the different high offices he has held. It included every kind of judicial and political duty. He had passed seven examinations, the nature of which he thus described:—"We are only expected to speak Taoli. The only thing required is to explain right principles, which existed at the beginning of all things." He seems to be a proficient in official letter writing, but never read the Chinese code, or learned any judicial duties, nor could speak the Manchou or Cantonese dialects, but only "the language of Peking." From his own observations, and the conversations with Yeh, the writer draws this conclusion:—

I believe that, stolid, gainseeking, and matter-of-fact as they appear to us, there is an *astrophis* in the mind of a Chinaman, that it is more generally diffused than we imagine, and that it contributes greatly to the marvellous conceit of the national character. I believe there is in this people a habit of dreamy cogitation upon a self-generating system, and upon abstract truths, deducible from what they assume to be the laws of the universe, and that they consider this the highest occupation of the mind of man. They imagine that they

alone have this faculty, and that the barbarians who are without it are scarcely thinking creatures. The disciples of Confucius tolerate the idea of the existence of ruling spirits born of the operations of nature—the creatures, and not the creators, of the universe. In this way they are able to engraft Taoism and Bhuddism upon Confucianism.

The following incident illustrates the indolent nature of the man:—

One day, after he had been sitting fanning himself for seven hours without saying a word, or even smoking a pipe, I asked him whether it did not disconcert him to see every one else around him—engaged in some occupation. He said, "It did not surprise him. He knew that the English were always busy; but such was not the Chinese custom."

I asked him why he did not smoke?

He said, "The hot principle is in the ascendant."

When the vessel steamed up the Hoogly the impassive Yeh sat and fanned himself in the cabin, immovable.

Once an exclamation made him turn his eyes upon a bungalow that was visible through a little porthole opposite to him. Mr. Alabaster asked him what he thought of it. "He was not thinking about it at all." There he sat; not now like a statue of Bhudda, but a flabby mass of greasy, discoloured nightshirt.

At last, he was left quite alone, and—Oh, Victory!—one of the shipboys comes up and tells us that "the governor" has climbed up and is peering through the stern-ports. Let him peep in peace. If he were not a great lump of mean artifice, he would come on deck like a man, and admire the glories of this great city.

So soon as the *Inflexible* dropped her anchor Major Herbert, to whose care Yeh had been assigned, came on board with a retinue of red-vested Hindoos,—a glare of scarlet which much impressed the vulgar Chinamen. The old Mandarin, however, was not to be caught. He received the Major in his greasy coat, went on with his dinner, replied to his many bows with a carefully modulated courtesy, and decided that it would take three days to make his preparations for disembarking. At last Yeh landed. He was located for the time in Fort William, but a convenient house was being furnished for him some little way out of the city.

## NATIONAL SCHOOL CHORAL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The festival was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and the great interest it excited was evinced by the vastness of the assemblage drawn by it to Sydenham. Its immediate object was to aid the Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution; a society formed for the purpose of relieving decayed and necessitous teachers, assisting their widows, and providing for their orphan children. The orchestra, consisting of nearly five thousand voices, was selected from the children and teachers of the national and endowed schools of London and its vicinity: the treble and alto parts being sung by the children, while the tenor and bass parts were supplied by the teachers. The performance was conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin. The children and their teachers were ranged in the Handel Festival orchestra, where the variety of their dresses harmonised well with the decorations of the Palace; the music was judiciously chosen for such an occasion. It consisted of psalm-tunes, chorales, hymns, anthems, and oratorio choruses; together with glees, madrigals, part-songs, and other pieces of secular music. The performances were listened to with demonstrations of delight, and several pieces were vehemently encored. This was the case with the four-part song, "When the evening sun is shining," arranged by Mr. Martin, from Stafford Smith's well-known glee, "Hark, the hollow woods resounding;" "The Blue Bells of Scotland;" and Spofforth's glee, "Hail, smiling morn," arranged for the occasion by the conductor, who also contributed a short but effective anthem, "O sing unto God." The performance of Mendelssohn's chorale from the "Hymn of Praise," accompanied on the organ by Mr. Brownsmith, was perhaps the most remarkable achievement of the youthful choristers. Between the parts, a selection of music was played by the band of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea. Twenty-one thousand persons were present—an immense assemblage, but the utmost order prevailed, and everybody seemed heartily to enjoy the grandeur of the music, the magnificence and beauty of the Palace and its grounds, and the bright sunshine which heightened all the other pleasures. In the course of the morning, her Majesty the Queen, the Queen of Portugal, and other distinguished personages, visited the Palace.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

## RESIGNATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

In the House of Lords yesterday, after some conversation respecting the private letter received by Mr. V. Smith from the Governor-General of India, intimating his intention to send some explanations of his motives and policy connected with that manifesto, which note was, it appears, received as far back as April 19,

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, while justifying the principles which his despatch to Lord Canning was designed to vindicate, took upon himself the entire responsibility for having written and transmitted that document, as well as having consented to its promulgation in England. Here it was a question between one party and another; in India it was different. The question there will be understood to



be the conflicting principles of confiscation or clemency.

I feel satisfied that, as this house and the other house of parliament shall incline to one principle or the other, there will be sown broadcast throughout India the seeds of perpetual war, or there will be given to the people of India and to the people of England the hope of a firm and prosperous peace. (Hear, hear.) I know well that be the public impatience of a question what it may, no matter how great may be the interest involved in the decision of it, personal considerations will too much sway the decision of both houses. I have determined to remove those personal considerations. I am resolved that the question shall be considered on its own merits; I am determined to do everything to the last moment of my life for the benefit of the people of India. I have tendered to her Majesty my resignation, and that resignation has been accepted. (The noble lord was listened to throughout with profound attention, and his observations appeared to make a strong impression on the house.)

EARL GREY said that men out of doors, who had the most intimate acquaintance with India, believed that Lord Canning's proclamation was right. With respect to Mr. Vernon Smith's letter, he thought a great deal more had been made of it than was necessary. That letter stated that Government had received a certain proclamation; but Mr. V. Smith could not know that it was a document of any importance. It was to be regretted that he did not communicate the fact to the Government, but he did not think he could have communicated anything to the Government which it ought not to have known before.

The Earl of DERBY reiterated his disapproval of the general confiscation announced to the landowners of Oude by Lord Canning's proclamation. At the same time he admitted that the Government generally could not approve of the despatch sent in reference thereto by the President of the Board of Control, and considered the publication of that document in England, and at the present moment, altogether inopportune.

He must say this, that there was nothing so painful to his feelings as to be subjected for any reason to the necessity of sacrificing a colleague—(cheers)—and he did not know when in his life he had felt deeper pain than when he received from his noble friend, not the tender of his resignation, but a copy of a letter in which he had submitted his resignation to her Majesty. He was bound, under the circumstances, to consider, not his personal feelings, but what was his duty to the country; he was bound to consider whether it was desirable that the Government, as a Government, should take on themselves the responsibility, and stake their existence on an act of which they were not cognizant, whether they would take on themselves the defence of that which they could not wholly defend, or whether they would accept the noble self-sacrifice of his noble friend, and through his generosity allow his colleagues to have justice done them. The course he did take—and he never felt greater pain—was, that in justice to this great question, and to great public interests, it was his bounden duty to accept the self-sacrifice of his noble friend, and to part officially from one for whom he personally entertained the sincerest regard and the highest respect, from one whose devotion to India, whose great knowledge, and whose abnegation of all selfish feelings—(cheers)—rendered him an invaluable colleague, and whose counsel on Indian affairs was of the very highest value. The Government felt that his absence would be the greatest possible loss to the cabinet of her Majesty; but they felt that there were still stronger considerations, and that he was bound, though with the deepest pain, to accept his noble friend's resignation.

EARL GRANVILLE wished to know whether Mr. Baillie, on his own responsibility, had given the answer on Thursday last, and without any idea what the wish of his chief was in dealing with this question.

The Earl of DERBY thought that his noble friend (the Earl of Ellenborough) had stated that Mr. Baillie had given that answer on his authority, and with his responsibility, and without the knowledge of the rest of the Government, and he (the Earl of Derby) could state that he himself had no notion that the question would be put.

EARL GRANVILLE said that it was clear that Mr. Baillie must have had notice, or he could not have communicated with Lord Ellenborough.

The subject then dropped.

LORD SHAFTESBURY laid on the table the terms of his motion of which he had given notice on Monday:—

1. That it appears from papers laid upon the table of this house that a despatch has been addressed by the Secret Committee of the Court of the Directors to the Governor-General of India, disapproving a proclamation which the Governor-General had informed the Court he intended to issue after the fall of Lucknow.

2. That it is known only from intelligence that has reached this country by correspondence published in newspapers that the intended proclamation has been issued, and with an important modification, no official account of this proceeding having yet been received; that this house is, therefore, still without full information as to the grounds upon which Lord Canning has acted, and his answer to the objections made to his intended proclamation in the despatch of the Secret Committee cannot be received for several weeks.

3. That under these circumstances this house is unable to form a judgment on the proclamation issued by Lord Canning, but thinks it right to express its disapproval of the premature publication by her Majesty's Ministers of the despatch addressed to the Governor-General, since this public condemnation of his conduct is calculated to weaken the authority of the Governor-General of India, and to encourage those who are now in arms against this country.

Some further business having been transacted, Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that on the 8th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to provide that votes at elections for that house should be taken by ballot.

LORD VANE TEMPEST announced that on Thursday next he should move an amendment upon the motion of which Mr. Cardwell had given notice, to the effect that the house abstained from giving any opinion

either upon the proclamation issued by Lord Canning respecting the landed proprietors of Oude, or the despatch of the home Government to the Governor-General in relation thereto.

MR. CARDWELL having appealed to members who had prior notices on the paper for Thursday next, Sir J. TRELAWEY was sorry to interpose any difficulty, but seeing that Thursday next had been fixed, by arrangement with the Government, for the discussion of the Church Rate Bill, he was not disposed to give way unless the Government would give him another day. (Cheers.)

In reply to a further appeal from Mr. Cardwell, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that Friday night was quite at his service. Mr. CARDWELL thereupon postponed his motion from Thursday to Friday evening.

In reply to Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said that a definite amount of compensation for the two English engineers, Watt and Park, to be demanded from the Neapolitan Government, had been indicated to Mr. Lyons; but he declined to state any further particulars in relation to that affair.

The adjourned debate upon the motion that Baron Rothschild should be nominated upon the committee appointed to confer with the Peers respecting the Oaths Bill, was resumed by Mr. CAIRNS, who, after examining the legal bearings of the case, decided that the house was quite entitled to nominate Baron Rothschild on the committee. Whether any actual service on that committee would involve the Baron in any personal liability was an ulterior question upon which he would not pronounce an opinion. Mr. WHITBREAD opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. HEADLAM. After some remarks from Mr. Collier and Mr. Fuller, in support of the motion; and from Mr. Drummond and Mr. Malins against it, the house divided: for the motion, 251; against, 196: majority 55.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL the members of the committee were directed to withdraw at once, to prepare for the conference with the peers.

LORD EBRINGTON moved a series of resolutions, setting forth that the long-continued excessive mortality of the British army has been mainly caused by the bad sanitary condition of their barrack accommodation. That the house has viewed with satisfaction the efforts of successive governments, aided by parliamentary grants, to improve the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the British soldier, but that much still remains to be done with regard to barrack accommodation, both for its increase and its improvement. That in the opinion of the house such increase and improvement are imperatively called for, not less by good policy and true economy than by justice and humanity. Lord PALMERSTON, in supporting the motion, remarked upon the sanitary conditions which ought to be observed in the construction of barracks, but which had hitherto been too much neglected. General PELL stated that many improvements in the soldiers' barracks had been already effected, and more were in course of execution. He promised to pay every possible attention to the question. After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

MR. BYNG moved an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire and report as to the best means of affording to the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts, within six miles of Charing-cross, a relief, from the abolition of turnpike-gates and toll-bars, similar to that which the legislature had already granted to the metropolis of Ireland. The motion was agreed to.

The Stamp Duty on Drafts Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

#### CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The annual session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced yesterday at the Poultry Chapel. The attendance of Ministers and Delegates was more numerous than usual, and many visitors occupied the galleries. The Rev. Dr. Allott, of Cheshunt College, was called to the chair; and among those who supported him on the platform were the Revs. Dr. Barber, James Sherman, J. A. James, John Alexander, John Stoughton, George Smith, Dr. Spence, Robert Ashton, Dr. Massie, and A. Jack; E. Baines, Esq., and Joseph East, Esq. After a devotional service, the Chairman delivered the introductory address, which was, in the main, an able defence of the orthodox doctrine of the Atonement. He adverted in temperate language to recent discussions on what is called "Negative Theology;" stated the principles on which he conceived such controversies should be conducted, deprecated the introduction of unhallowed and personal feeling, and pointed out the great errors into which theological disputants were likely to fall. In a few lines it is impossible to give an accurate outline of an address which was catholic in tone, and allowed for the different modes of presenting truth. The Doctor dwelt at some length upon the objective and subjective views of the doctrine of the Atonement. In conclusion he made a solemn appeal to ministers of Christ to be increasingly faithful in preaching Christ crucified.

Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, moved the thanks of the assembly to Dr. Allott, for an address so clear, discriminating, and instructive.

The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, seconded the resolution. He had not joined in the cry against the "new theologians," because error was sometimes charged upon them unjustly, but he feared that the truth had been put too feebly at times. Without the doctrine of Atonement he felt that he should drift away into despair; and he appealed to

the ministry as to the effect of the faithful preaching of the doctrine of the Atonement. He felt most grateful to the Chairman, because of the office he occupied as President of Cheshunt College.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. Smith, the secretary, then read the report, which announced the completion of the separation of the affiliated societies and of the new trust for the management of the Magazines connected with the Union. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. J. Sherman, and seconded by E. Baines Esq., who took the opportunity of enforcing the necessity of adherence to the principles of voluntary education.

The Rev. J. Mann, of Trowbridge, moved, and Mr. Plint, of Leeds, seconded, a resolution for the appointment of officers and committees. It was also resolved that the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Leicester, should be appointed chairman for 1859; and, on the motion of the Rev. J. Parsons, of York, that the next autumnal meeting of the Union should be held at Halifax.

The Rev. H. Wright was then introduced to the assembly as the delegate from the Congregational Churches of Scotland; and the Rev. J. Stoughton afterwards read a report on his recent mission to that country, for which, on the motion of the Rev. J. Alexander, he received a vote of thanks. The Rev. A. M. Henderson followed with a paper on the claims of Ireland as a field for congregational missions, and the Rev. G. Rose, of Bermondsey, moved, and the Rev. Dr. Halley seconded a resolution on the subject. A paper on the progress and prospects of the English Chapel Building Society during the five years of its existence was read by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, and it was resolved that a conference on the subject should be shortly held in some central town of the midland counties. This concluded the business of the day, which was conducted in the most peaceful manner, and without any sign of that controversial bitterness which has so often marked the meetings of the Union.

The greater part of the delegates and ministers then adjourned to Radley's Hotel, where a cold collation was provided. The attendance was more than usually numerous. After the dinner, on the motion of the Rev. J. Clarkson, of Manchester, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Sheffield, a petition against Church-rates was adopted. The Rev. B. H. Cowper, secretary of the Evangelical Continental Society, and the Rev. J. Shedlock, of Paris, afterwards gave an interesting account of the progress of religion on the continent.

On Friday morning, when the Conference re-assembled in the Poultry Chapel, the entire day will be given up to the question of the Revival of Religion in our Churches. At the request of the committee, Mr. Charles Reed will present a statement of facts connected with the great revival occurring at the present time in America; and a paper will be read by Mr. James, of Birmingham, as introductory to a discussion. The proceedings are expected to bear very much of a devotional character, and it is provided that no other business whatever shall be taken into consideration.

#### MR. LAYARD ON INDIA.

A meeting was held last evening in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, to hear an address from Mr. Layard, who had recently returned from India, on the present aspect of affairs in that country. Viscount Bury occupied the chair, and among the vast company that completely filled the room were some thirty members of Parliament, viz., Messrs. Bright, Milner Gibson, Black, Bruce, Ayrton, Hadfield, Crawford, Sir E. Perry, Sir James Graham, Edward Ellice, Hodgson, Maguire, Colonel Rawlinson, Western, Liddell, Pritchard, Stapleton, G. G. Glyn, Lord John Hay, E. Ball, Lindsay, Sir A. Elton, Colonel Watkins, Sir John Logan, J. Wyld, J. B. Smith, Headlam, Ayrton, Cowan, J. Caird, Richardson, Gilpin, Grant, and Duff. In the course of his interesting address Mr. Layard stated that he, in common with influential natives, believed one of the proximate causes of the rebellion to have been the annexation of Oude. He commented with severity on the defects of our administration, stated that he had not met a man in India who had not told him that the practice of torture had increased within the last twenty years, and said there was no sympathy, no kindness between the English and the natives. With respect to the alleged cases of mutilation, after the most vigilant investigation, he had not been able to find out one authenticated case. (Cheers.) In India it was a great rising of the people, and he believed that they meant to exterminate man, woman, and child, but they did not mean to insult or mutilate. He appealed to the English people to raise their voices against the thirst for blood. You may have a council, and must have a council, which shall control your Indian Government at home, but India itself must be governed in India. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks to Mr. Layard was then proposed by Lord Bury, seconded by Sir E. Perry, and carried by acclamation.

We are informed that a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held yesterday, at which a vote strongly expressing the confidence of the Court in Lord Canning was passed, we believe, unanimously.—Globe.

The Queen of Portugal took leave of her Majesty the Queen yesterday morning, and left Buckingham Palace for Plymouth, en route to Lisbon.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A limited supply of English wheat to-day, and the demand sluggish. A good supply of all descriptions of foreign wheat. Holders free sellers, at full prices. Millers extremely cautious. A slight improvement in barley; but malt sold slowly, on former terms. An extensive supply of foreign oats, which sold slowly. Beans and peas firm. Country flour a turn lower.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

ANOTHER week of political excitement and uncertainties, which, if it has not placed Her Majesty's Government in jeopardy, has occasioned the retirement of one of its most influential members! We need not again repeat the incidents which have occasioned the new "situation." From the statements made last night in the House of Lords, it would appear that the explanation given by Mr. Baillie, the Secretary to the Board of Control on Thursday night, in reference to the Oude proclamations, and the promise of the production of papers which arose out of them, were unauthorised by any other member of the Government besides his chief. This is not the first time that the Earl of Ellenborough has acted without consulting his colleagues, but on this occasion he atones for his fault by resigning his post. Last night the President of the Board of Control, in a manly and generous speech, took upon himself alone the responsibility of publishing the secret despatch, and announced that he had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted by Her Majesty. Lord Derby said that he parted with his late colleague with very great reluctance, but that, as he had regretted at the time the premature announcement made by Lord Ellenborough's subordinate, and considered it an imprudent act of which the results might be unfortunate, he could not refuse to accept the noble lord's resignation. As to the motions of censure to be moved respectively by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Cardwell, condemning the "premature publication" of the secret despatch rather than its spirit, they will now probably fall to the ground. Lord Derby, it seems, not only objects to the publication of the despatch, but to its "prematurely" condemning the proclamation.

But, notwithstanding the outcry that has been raised against him, Lord Ellenborough appears to us more sinned against than sinning, and, in the course he has taken in promptly condemning the confiscation policy of the Governor-General, to have earned the approbation of his countrymen. In his explanatory statement last night the noble lord, speaking of the secret despatch, said:—"My lords, I did desire its publication (cheers); and I will tell you upon what grounds. Having informed the Government of India that I would remove all obstructions raised against them by subordinate officers, and that I was determined they should be assisted and supported in doing what they thought right in the prosecution of the principles of clemency, I was determined they should know—the governors as well as the governed—that the Cabinet were resolved to enforce that system of clemency, be the person who he might, who acted in opposition to the principles thus laid down. I felt, and I still feel, that letter is a message of peace to the people of India." The conduct of the President of the Board of Control appears all the more manly and straightforward when contrasted with that of his predecessor. At the same time that the former received the proclamation, the latter gets a private letter from Lord Canning stating that he intends to send an explanation by a subsequent mail. Mr. Vernon Smith does not condescend to mention the circumstance to his successor in office, and from the 19th of April to the 6th of May he entirely withholds the information of Lord Canning's

intentions. Thus it is that by the vicious practice that has grown up of transacting official business by means of private letters, the public interest suffers, and a partisan, like Mr. Smith, is able seriously to embarrass his successor.

Two meetings of great importance as respects the future have been held during the week. Although the conference of conspicuous members of the Opposition, held at Lord Palmerston's residence on Sunday, may not have resulted in any formal arrangement, it would seem to foreshadow an approximation between the late Premier and Lord John Russell, which is likely to terminate in an alliance. But while the leaders are settling their differences, their followers are showing that they have no disposition to remain the tools of a narrow and exclusive family party. At a meeting of some 120 Liberal members, on Wednesday, it was resolved "that no future Government will be worthy of support which does not manifest earnest zeal and sincerity in promoting measures of improvement and reform," and that any Government wishing to have the confidence of the Liberal party should be established on a wider basis." The meeting gave an earnest of their sincerity by deciding to have "a regular whip" independent of Mr. Hayter. It remains to be seen what course these gentlemen will pursue should Mr. Cardwell persevere with his motion of censure on Friday next. We trust that this demonstration is only the commencement of an Independent Opposition, which will be able to exact from the next Liberal Government real measures of reform. So large a section of the Opposition is able to dictate its own terms to either Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell; and it will not be till these leaders have been for some time excluded from office that they will be made to feel the necessity of constructing the next Government "on a wider basis," and adopting a more advanced policy. Until that has become their settled conviction the country is far better under a Derby regime.

A considerable portion of our space is this week taken up with reports of the anniversary meetings of the week, including the Sunday School Union, the Tract Society, the Bible Society, the British and Foreign School Society, and the Congregational Union. The last-named body has now materially narrowed the range of its action, and, as a consequence, greater harmony and sobriety characterise its sittings. At yesterday's session, the secretary was able to report that the affiliated societies and the magazines are now disseminated from the Union, which will now become more strictly a half-yearly conference for promoting the interests of religion in the denomination. We also record the first meeting of the convocation of London University under the new Charter. The graduates have very appropriately acknowledged the valuable services of Dr. Foster, the champion of their rights, by electing him unanimously to the distinguished position of chairman of convocation.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ordinary current of legislation has been again interrupted by what may turn out to be a ministerial crisis. The proclamation of Lord Canning, confiscating the soil of Oude to the British Government, which appeared in the Indian correspondence of the *Times* on Thursday, was the subject of inquiry at the evening meeting of the House. In reply to Mr. Bright, Mr. Baillie admitted the authenticity of the proclamation, and said that the opinions of the Government on the subject had been promptly forwarded to the Governor-General. Both the proclamation and despatch should be laid on the table of the House. Mr. Disraeli volunteered the further explanation, which was received with loud cheers, that ministers at home disapproved "in every sense" of the policy set forth in the proclamation. Both the documents have been published, and the wisdom of bringing them to light at the present time has been so vehemently condemned that it appeared an auspicious moment for assailing the Government. On Sunday, a Cambridge-house compact was entered into between Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and the leading Peelites, and the issue of their deliberations appeared in a motion of censure, of which Mr. Cardwell gave notice on Monday. The resolution was to have been discussed at to-morrow's sitting, but Sir J. Trevelyan, whose church-rate bill stands for consideration on Thursday, having declined to give way, Mr. Cardwell's motion will be moved on Friday. Whether the resignation of Lord Ellenborough will induce him to withdraw the motion does not yet appear certain.

Viscount Bury's bill for legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife occupied nearly the whole of Wednesday's sitting. Not only the weight of argument but of names was in favour of this measure of reform, which the recent decision of the judges has rendered very urgent. Ministers wisely remained in the background,

leaving the Lord Advocate, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Drummond to cope with the cogent arguments of Mr. Collier, Mr. Baines, Sir G. Lewis, and the Conservative lawyer, Mr. Malins. But the main feature of the sitting was the presentation of a shoal of petitions in favour of the relaxation of the law—a proof of the interest the question now excites out of doors. After a long and dry discussion the second reading was carried by 174 to 134. On the preceding day the Prime Minister had informed a deputation that, though his personal feelings were hostile to the measure, it was strictly an "open question" with the members of the Government, and he should not attempt to influence a single vote. Under these circumstances their lordships may at length be induced, spite of the Episcopal Bench, to allow the bill to pass.

Thursday evening was chiefly devoted to minor questions connected with Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Caird's proposal to bring in a Bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland with that of England was rejected only by a majority of nineteen. The policy of the change was contested not only by Conservatives, but by such Liberals as Mr. Baxter and Mr. Black. The first thought more inquiry necessary, and doubted if the measure met the grievance complained of; the latter argued that the proposed "assimilation" would be, not a boon, but a calamity to Scotland. But though Mr. Caird was defeated, the question he thus for the first time mooted has really gained by the discussion. Mr. Pease drew from the Home Secretary a statement that he should propose to amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, &c., and legalise the payment of the *bond fide* travelling expenses of voters. Subsequently Mr. Locke King's Bill to abolish the property qualification of Members of Parliament was read a second time without a division. Faintly opposed by Mr. Bentinck, it was supported by Mr. Walpole on the part of the Government, on the conclusive ground that it does not become Parliament to uphold what is notoriously "a great sham." At last, therefore, there is a prospect of this unjust and mischievous provision of the British constitution being quietly repealed, and that under the auspices of a Derby Government.

The resolutions which are to form the basis of the measure for the future Government of India make but slow progress in the House. On Friday many hours were spent in discussing whether the Minister to whom are to be transferred the duties of the Court of Directors should be called a President or a Secretary. Eventually the phraseology of the resolution was so worded as not to forestall the decision as to whether there is to be a Council at all for the new Minister to preside over. This vital question for the present stands over. If the House of Commons do not turn out the present Government, Mr. Roebuck will, when the subject is again considered, move that the resolution appointing a council be altogether omitted.

The course taken by our Government in the case of the seizure of the *Cagliari* steamer is watched with keen interest in the House of Commons. It would appear from a conversation that took place on Friday that the Sardinian Government have accepted Lord Malmesbury's proposal to submit the international question to "arbitration," and our Foreign Minister is using his "good offices" to obtain the liberation of the crew. Both Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone approve of this policy, and there is some reason for believing that the King of Naples will cut the gordian knot of his remaining difficulties, as in the case of the English engineers, by setting free his prisoners by an act of grace.

The conflict between the two Houses of the Legislature on the Jew question this session takes a new form. The Lords have actually passed Lord John Russell's Oaths Bill, but leaving out the clause which allows members of that persuasion to omit the words "On the true faith of a Christian." On Monday night the noble lord moved that the clause be re-inserted, which was carried by a large majority—263 to 150—and a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons which induced them to dissent from the verdict of the Peers. But when the question was mooted as to the composition of the committee, Mr. Thomas Duncombe startled the House by moving that Baron Rothschild should be a member, though he had not taken the oaths! "Who could be so fit as he to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments?" asked the ingenious member for Finsbury. Mr. Duncombe was not joking, but had fished up a Parliamentary precedent for the course he proposed, which neither Mr. Walpole nor the other opponents of Jewish claims could gainsay. They were all taken by surprise, and at length the matter was postponed, that the precedent may be examined. Most rational people will agree with Mr. Duncombe, that if the effect of his motion should be to place the



House in an anomalous and absurd position, "so much the better."

A day's investigation has shown that Mr. Duncombe's precedent cannot be assailed, as was confessed last night by the Solicitor-General. The motion that Baron Rothschild should be a member of the committee appointed to confer with the Lords on a question of disagreement between the two Houses, was not only pressed to a division, but carried by a majority of fifty-five. It results, then, that a Jew may become a member of a committee—even of an election committee of the House of Commons, and in this capacity decide upon its privileges, without being a full member of the House. Such is the absurd position in which the bigotry of the Peers has placed the Legislature, and which will, we fear, still persist in excluding Jews from the elected assembly, though there is now a fair opportunity of re-considering the vote.

#### MUTINY OF THE "GREAT FAMILIES" FACTION.

THE truce is at an end. The ex-officials of all shades, Palmerstonian, Russellite, and Peelite, have agreed to a temporary "fusion," that they may overthrow the Cabinet. The Conservative Government have committed an unpardonable sin, and have ventured across the limits of patience. It is not their insane rejection of the clauses of the Oaths' Bill, which were to have admitted Jews to Parliament, nor their resistance to the abolition of Church-rates, nor their opposition to Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill, nor their general indisposition to Parliamentary Reform, which has touched the ex-placemen to the quick, and provoked them to fling down the gauntlet of defiance. These were venial offences. But they have positively dared to censure one of the "sacred few,"—to disregard the caste of one of the high Brahmins of political life—to condemn a Proclamation issued by one of the clique, Lord Canning, Governor-General of India. To do this was to wound faction in its most sensitive part, and faction turns upon them accordingly the whole force of its vindictiveness.

We are seeking to put the government of India under a real responsibility to the Parliament of Great Britain. Under this pretext Lord Palmerston introduced his bill, and Lord John Russell his resolutions. We want to obtain a firmer grip of the men whom we trust to govern the various races of that great peninsula. We are crying out lustily, one and all, for some arrangement whereby the common sense, the good feeling, and the political conscience of the British public may be brought to bear in restraint of any iniquitous exercise of the despotic powers which we are compelled to hand over to the Governor-General of India. And before we have fully embodied our desires, whilst we are yet in the act of putting them into legislative shape, our *Liberal* statesmen, forsooth, start up in rage, forget their mutual quarrels, and demand satisfaction from a responsible minister of the Crown for having so far disregarded the conventionalisms of the existing system as to reprehend a policy which appeared to him reprehensible, and to make Lord Canning feel that he is still subject to control. Last year, Palmerston was censured for not interposing his authority to check and rebuke the foolish and mischievous proceedings of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Hong Kong, and Lord John Russell, and Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell joined in pronouncing that censure. But to cast an imputation on Lord Canning—one of the "family" circle—and to have it cast upon him by Lord Ellenborough, a chief of the rival political faction, is another affair altogether. So there is a sudden rush of the whole band to Cambridge House on Sunday—the *Times* beats to arms—misrepresentation, abuse, slander, falsehood, meanness, and every Lowe device are put in requisition, and to-morrow night the fate of the ministry is to be discussed and decided in the Commons, and on Friday in the Lords.

But what has Lord Ellenborough done in the case of the Governor-General of India, which Lord Palmerston was not taken to task for declining to do in the case of the Plenipotentiary in China? The former has blamed what he thought blameable, and the latter refused to do it—the one is to be punished for doing what the other was stigmatised for omitting to do—but then, this noble lord has boldly tackled a Canning, that premier showed indulgence to a mere Bowring. As to the deficiency of information under which the House is called upon to act, it was certainly as great in the China fracas as it is in the Indian Proclamation—the chief difference being that a just judgment of the policy inculcated in the case of Sir John Bowring, rested upon facts over which there hung a mist of doubt—whereas, in the present instance, the policy visited with reprehension is clearly disclosed in the published words of the Governor to the Empire under his sway. Mainly and

substantially, then, both Houses of Parliament are to be solemnly invoked, and by the self-same men, moreover, to condemn an exercise of superior authority which, in a similar but less flagrant instance, the Commons last year expressed their regret that it had not been exercised.

Mr. Cardwell proposes to call upon his fellow-members to waive all expression of opinion on the policy indicated by Lord Canning's Oude proclamation, and, at the same time, to censure the condemnation of it by Lord Ellenborough, appointed to the Board of Control for the specific purpose of encouraging in the Government of India what he should deem praiseworthy, and of reprehending and checking what might appear to him otherwise. "It is your business and duty," says in effect the Act under which Lord Ellenborough takes office, "to watch the affairs of the Court of Directors with India—to keep your eye upon the policy pursued there—and to interpose either for prevention or encouragement wherever you deem it necessary—and to this end, Parliament will hold you accountable." The noble earl acts upon this understanding, and, where he cannot in conscience concur, boldly, decidedly, and honestly disapproves. Of what did he disapprove? Oh! says Mr. Cardwell, I put that out of the question—I invite no opinion whatever upon that. Whether the policy disallowed and rebuked were good, bad, or indifferent, fatal to our country's character, or calculated to render it more illustrious, based on injustice, or instinct with the spirit of equity, I wish you to disregard. What I desire of you is to let this man know that it must not be condemned. But why not, Mr. Cardwell, if it be really censurable? the country will ask. Why must the President of the Board of Control put his authority in abeyance, supposing the conduct of the Governor-General to be clearly indefensible? Circumstances may be critical, but is every Whig statesman to be therefore exempt from criticism? Are our Governors to be dealt with in future as infallible, and beyond correction, whenever they are involved in more than ordinary difficulties? The truth is, the Houses of Parliament are to be asked to censure Lord Ellenborough, not for condemning a policy calling for condemnation, but for presuming to condemn Lord Canning under any circumstances.

Whatever Parliament may do, the country will look at the policy at which censure has been aimed, and not at the bare fact that the bolt of censure has hit one of the governing circle of Liberal politicians. Did Lord Canning, or did he not, deserve reprehension? Was his Oude proclamation justifiable or not—just or unjust—politic or insane? Well, it is not for us to mince terms—nor, on the other hand, do we call into dispute the integrity of the noble lord's motives—but his Oude proclamation, we say without any circumlocutory verbiage, is simply *atrocious*. Yes! "atrocious" is the only epithet which can describe it. Why, the Proclamation is the fitting climax of the fraud and perfidy which planned and carried out the act of annexation, and that is saying the severest thing of it which human language will admit of. Before Oude has well settled down under that egregious act of freebooting, and before the great landowners have acquiesced in the despotism which has despoiled them of their estates, a general mutiny of the Bengal army opens up to these naturally disaffected men a chance of recovering what they have lost, and the kingdom in arms protest, against the violence under which her throne has been overturned, and her nobles threatened with beggary. They fight for their hearths and homes, their sovereign and independence, and, as they imagine, for their temples and their altars, and they are worsted. The might of Great Britain bears them down. Their capital is taken. Their power is broken. Their hopes are crushed. And, by the proclamation of Lord Canning, we take credit for not taking the lives and inflicting vengeance on the persons of our victims, and content ourselves with confiscating to the State, with some half-dozen individual exceptions, the whole soil of Oude—that is, the Indian Government asserts an exclusive proprietary right to every landed estate in the kingdom. This is the act of freebooting violence, which Lord Shaftesbury, Palmerston's daughter's husband, the very patron of Evangelicism, the active promoter of the Christianization of India, wishes the House of Lords to censure the President of the Board of Control for condemning. The noble lord's sin is, that he will not countenance the Court of Directors in "looting" whole kingdoms.

There may have been indiscretion, and even a want of generosity, in yielding up to the teasing solicitations of Lord Canning's friends, and ultimately, in self-defence, to the public, the "Secret Despatch" in which this atrocity is rebuked, before it has reached the noble lord who is censured by it. But as to the danger it will create in India, we do not believe one word of it. The danger lies coiled up in the Proclamation. It is in that document, not in the repudiation of its

doctrines, that the princes and nobles of India will discover motives for conspiracy and revolt. But let no one be deluded into the belief that danger to our Indian empire has let loose "this sudden flow of mutiny" in the high regions of Whiggery. No, no! If it had been a Lawrence, or a Montgomery who had been so snubbed, the Whig statesmen would have cared no more than they did when Sir Charles Napier was unjustly rapped across the knuckles by Lord Dalhousie. No! what all the Whig ex-placemen and the Peelites are combining to tempt Parliament to condemn is, that anybody should presume to call in question the wisdom, or the justice, of one of their select circle. If the House of Commons listens to the cry of the faction—if the 120 Independent members rush into fight on that personal quarrel, and under that unworthy banner—if, in short, the angry chiefs are followed to a victory in defence of the Oude Proclamation—we shall begin to despair of public virtue as an attainment within reach of this generation in Great Britain.

#### MR. DUNCOMBE'S MEDICAL REFORM BILL.

THE omnipotence of Parliament attempts many things.

It has been attempting for the last few years to realise Medical Reform. It has had before it for the last two Sessions two Bills, devised for the purpose of giving its vain assumptions a practical form,—a legislative activity.

Mr. Cowper's is a Bill to perpetuate the Board of Health, and to strengthen all the viciousness of the Medical Corporate Bodies: Lord Eloho's Bill has some good features; but the great object of both is the extension of centralisation, and the extinction thereby of individual freedom and individual enterprise.

The term "Medical Reform" is attractive; but, to decide what will be Medical Reform, it is necessary to inquire, not "What medical men want," but "What the public want." When the latter question is thoroughly understood, the next inquiry is, "Can Legislation supply that want?" and, if it can, "What are the means effective to the end?"

What do the Public want?

The first want is FREE TRADE in physic: in other words, that everybody should be at liberty to employ whomsoever he chooses to treat his diseased states.

Do medical men want this? By no means; the majority would prefer that no one should be allowed to give physic, or to practise surgery, until after having passed through a certain ordeal, the successful issue from which is deemed to constitute the individual a member of the medical community. They thus practically ignore the important fact, that the majority of the most valuable medicines now in use by the profession, were discovered and brought into practical application by persons, *not* medical.

While the public want free trade in physic, they have a second want, growing out of the first;—they want to know who is a physician, or who is a surgeon—in other words, who is a medical man—so that they may be certain, when they are employing a person, professedly the one or the other, that he is such as he represents himself to be.

A third want which the public feel is, that they should be able to employ the medical man they choose.

How are these three wants met by the present constitution of the medical profession? and, if these three wants are not supplied, What are the means by which they can be met?

The first want is in part met by the fact, that persons *are* at liberty, if they choose, to employ a person not being a medical man, or a legalised surgeon, to treat their complaints; though limitations exist where no limitation ought to exist, as we shall see presently.

The second want may be met by two arrangements:—First, establishing a Registration of all the medical men and the surgeons, who practise in the three kingdoms; and, secondly, rendering it penal for any one to call himself a physician or a surgeon, unless he is one, by proper medical and surgical examination; in other words, prohibiting a man from presenting himself to the public in a false character.

The third want is met by allowing a medical man, educated as such, and, after examination by some authorised examining body, and being admitted as a member of the medical profession, to practise his art in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

It seems strange that such a want should exist; but it does exist, for, under the present law, a man, educated medically in Scotland, and there declared qualified, is not at liberty to practise in England, and one, medically educated in England, is not allowed to practise medically in Scotland; and so, in regard to Ireland.

This absurd limitation of right, i.e., "England for the English, Ireland for the Irish, and Scot-



land for the Scottish," arises out of some by-laws, which the medical corporations of Scotland, England, and of Ireland have made, and, which, though virtually ineffective, still exist, and can be invoked any day, did the spirit of the age permit, against any man who might make himself obnoxious to the medical corporate bodies by his success in practice.

The public want and demand an abolition of this absurd exclusiveness, and Parliament will well exhibit its power, by declaring that any medical man, who has obtained a degree, a diploma, or a licence to practise from any medical or surgical corporate examining body in any one of the three parts of the United Kingdom, shall be at liberty to practise as a medical man in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

These wants are all which the public experience.

It is true there is a great talk about the imperfect education of medical men, and the Bills of Mr. Cowper and of Lord Elcho propose to meet this imperfection, and present a most cumbrous and expensive machinery for its removal. But this talk about imperfect education is ridiculous. The education of the medical man has, within the last twenty years, improved to a degree quite remarkable; and the examination of scientific progress establishes, that, as the education of the public advances, professional education advances too; and the competition, now existing between the various medical and surgical bodies, tends to advance more and more the progress of medical education. Barristers have separate and independent Inns of Court; why should not the medical profession have different inlets into its precincts?

A Bill, supplying all these wants of the public would be a great boon to the public and to the profession. The fact, that Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Butler have brought in a Bill, entitled "A Bill to define the Rights of the Members of the Medical Profession, and to protect the public from the Abuses of Medical Corporations," which Bill provides for the meeting of the wants of the public, will be recognised with satisfaction by every well-wisher to the medical body.

Mr. Duncombe's Bill provides, that all medical men, having a qualification, derived from possessing any degree, diploma, or licence to practise, from any one of the medical or surgical corporate bodies in the United Kingdom, shall be registered as medical men: that, as thus registered, they shall have all the rights of medical men, in all parts of her Majesty's dominions; and that anyone presuming to represent himself as a medical man, who is not so, shall be punished for the deceit.

Besides the clauses, embodying these points, there are other important provisions in the Bill.

The first is, that every candidate for the qualification of any of the examining bodies, shall have the right, if he choose, of demanding a public examination by the examining body. The second is, that her Majesty shall be empowered to grant, by the advice of her Privy Council, a charter to any Medical Body, when such Medical Body shall consist of 500 members, provided it can be proved that the examination, employed by any of the existing medical or surgical examining bodies, does not test the qualifications of the individual wishing to adopt any practice of medicine held by so large a number of medical men.

The Bill leaves the existing Colleges alone, except in so far as to repeal any *bye laws* which may interfere with the right of freedom to practise in all parts of her Majesty's dominions; Mr. Duncombe feeling, no doubt, that these bodies will soon find their level, or fall into disuse, unless they march with the spirit of the times.

It is to be hoped, that the Reformers in the House of Commons will give to Mr. Duncombe that support, which his Bill deserves, and throw out the Bill of Mr. Cowper, which hands over to the Council, in part appointed by the Crown and in part by the Medical corporate bodies themselves, the regulation of matters which are best left to regulate themselves; and which gives to the Council a power, which will be sure to end in abuse and in oppression.

## THE WAR IN INDIA.

We learn by telegraph from Malta that the Calcutta and China mails have arrived, with dates from Hong Kong, March 30; Calcutta, April 10; Madras, 16th; Galle, 18th; Aden, 28th. Rohilcund is in possession of the rebels, who are said to be 100,000 strong. On the 8th of April a strong force marched for Bareilly. A hot weather campaign in Rohilcund is considered inevitable. The 13th Regiment, sent to relieve Azimgur, had a severe fight, in which twenty-five casualties occurred. Seaton had encountered and beaten the rebels on the 7th, taking three guns. Lucknow is perfectly tranquil; not a single armed man to be seen. The 4th Bengal

Light Cavalry, 160 strong, has been brought to a court-martial at Umballah, sixty sentenced to be hanged, the remainder transported for life. At Calcutta imports met with a better demand at advancing prices. The supplies of produce were small, and transactions checked by high prices. The money market continued in a healthy position. Amongst the passengers per *Indus* are Generals Archdale Wilson and Franks, Brigadier Russell, Lady Wilson, and Colonel Trotter. The East India Company's frigate, *Punjab*, with the Persia transport in tow, arrived at Suez on the 4th inst. to convey cavalry horses purchased in Egypt.

The *Colombo* arrived at Southampton on Monday with the heavy portion of the Indian mails. The *Colombo* brought home 119 passengers, amongst whom were Dr. and Mrs. Tayler and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Sago, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Gall, Miss Birch, Major and Mrs. Marriott, Lieutenant and Mrs. Soppitt and child, Dr. Campbell, Lieutenant Barclay, and Mr. Geoffri, from Lucknow; Major Rosser and Lieut. Innes, from Delhi; and some of those who suffered at Agra and who escaped from Nussurabad. The *Colombo* passengers consisted of wounded officers, widowed ladies, and persons who had suffered loss of property or relatives in different parts of the Bengal Presidency. Mrs. Soppitt, the wife of Lieut. Soppitt, was the lady who was confined during the secret and masterly retreat of Sir Colin Campbell from Lucknow to Cawnpore. Her infant, born amidst terror and confusion, is with her. About ten of the *Colombo's* passengers received pecuniary relief from John White, Esq., the mayor of Southampton, to the amount of 10*l.* each, out of the Indian Fund. One case was that of a lady who had been a schoolmistress in Lucknow for twenty-five years, and another was a major who had lost 75,000 rupees by the mutiny.

## THE TAKING OF LUCKNOW.

Mr. Russell sends a very long and animated letter to the *Times*, in continuation of his narrative of the storming of Lucknow. With respect to the loss of the enemy, he states that the number of bodies found and buried amounted to 3000, many of them those of Sepoys or of Nujeebs, or men of new levies. The Imaumbarrah is described as the finest building he has yet seen in India, with the grandest and simplest front—a noble mosque, ample squares and flight of steps, broad esplanades, and gardens once rich with fountains. The 77th were soon installed in the great saloon, said to be one of the largest arched stone roofs in East or West. The gorgeous splendour of the palaces and the scenes of plunder that ensued on their capture, are thus graphically depicted:—

A universal gilding of cornices, furniture, and everything that would bear the process seemed the prevailing taste in the Royal Court. From every ceiling hung glass chandeliers of every age, form, colour, and design. As to the furniture, in many instances it looked like collections from the lumber-rooms of all the old palaces in Europe—Louis Quatorze clocks and cabinets, Renaissance mirrors and chairs, burl-worked ebony chests, marqueterie tables, solid lumpy old German state chairs, gilt all over; but these were relieved by the richest carpets, by sumptuous divans, by cushions covered with golden embroidery, by rich screens of Cashmere shawls, and by tablecovers pondrous with pearls and gold. In some of the rooms there were a few good pictures, said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lawrence, Zoffany, and Beechey, but I did not see any traces of Sir Joshua on the walls when I entered, and there was only one picture which looked at all like a Lawrence. There were numerous portraits of the present and former Kings of Oude, and oil copies of the portraits of Governors-General, of Wellington, Nelson, George IV., and Bonaparte, many Chinese drawings, French crayons, and English engravings of all sorts, even those from Williamson's "Wild Sports of the East," an old and almost forgotten book on tiger hunting, in gorgeous frames, but the hand of the spoiler was heavy among them all. Those hung out of the reach of the musket stock and bayonet were scarcely safe from a bullet or the leg of a table. Down came chandeliers in a tinkling, clattering rain of glass—crash! crash! door and window, and mirror and pendule! Sikh and soldier were revelling in destruction, and delicious with plunder and mischief. Those who could not get in at once to carry on the work searched the corridors, battered off the noses, legs, and arms of the statues in the gardens, or, diving into cellars, either made their fortunes by the discovery of unsuspected treasure, or lost their lives at the hands of concealed fanatics.

Two men of the 90th were in before us, and, assisted later by some of the 38th, we saw them appropriate money's worth enough to make them independent for life. The rooms off this nook had been used as stores by the King or some wealthy member of his household, and each moment these men went in only to emerge with a richer trophy. In one box they found diamond bracelets, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and opals, all so large and bright and badly set, that we believed at the time they were glass. In another was a pair of gold-mounted and jewelled duelling pistols, of English make, and the bill stating that his Majesty the King of Oude owed the maker 280*l.*; then out they came with bundles of swords, gold-mounted and jewelled, which they at once knocked to pieces for the sake of the mountings, leaving the blades behind them. Next came out a huge chymical laboratory, then a gold saddlecloth, studded with pearls; then gold-handled riding-canes; then cups of agate and jade, gold-mounted and jewelled: then—but I must really stop this broker's inventory. The happy possessors of these riches were quite mad with excitement. "Is this gold, sir?" "Is that a diamond?" "Is your honour sure that's real gold?" "Is this string of little white

stones (pearls) worth anything, gentlemen?" It was a great drawback to have a conscience under such circumstances—a greater not to have a penny in one's pocket, for in this country no one except an old stager on the lookout for loot carries a farthing about him, and, as one of the soldiers observed, "These here concerns only carries on ready-money transactions!" He was an experienced operator, that gentleman. If a native soldier came in and walked off with anything which he found in a dark corner, out pounced our friend upon him, rifle in hand, "Leave that there, I tell you. I put that there myself!" and there was something in his eye which explained his meaning so clearly that the article was at once abandoned, and if found to be valuable was retained; and if not, was "made a present of." Close to us were large boxes of japanned work containing literally thousands of cups and vessels of jade, of crystal, and of china, which the soldiers were listlessly throwing on the ground and breaking into atoms. Had the enemy made a strong attack on us at that moment not one-half of our troops could have been collected to repel it.

Then follow some particulars of the rescue of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson:—

It was subsequent to this success (the attack on the Kaiserbagh) that Captain M'Neill, of the Bengal Artillery, attached to the Ghoorkas, and Lieutenant Bogle, of the same force, succeeded in saving Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, who have been so long in captivity. As these officers were exploring the deserted streets in front of the Ghoorka advanced posts they encountered a native, who said he was one of Sir J. Outram's *employes*, and implored their protection for his house and property. In the course of his appeal he mentioned incidentally that he knew where the English ladies were confined, and offered to point out the place. Almost immediately afterwards another native appeared and presented two notes—one from Mrs. Orr, the other from Miss Jackson, imploring immediate succour, as their enemies were making search for them. The officers returned to the nearest Ghoorka post, and called for volunteers; forty or fifty of these hardy, dirty, and loot-loving Calmucks stepped forth, and, with the native at their head as a guide, the party at a rapid rate started off on their errand of deliverance. They proceeded for more than half a mile through the silent, tortuous streets, expecting to receive a volley at every turn, when they came to a house, apparently shut up and abandoned. "This is the house," said the guide. At the noise of their footsteps the owner—Meer Wajed Ali, daroga of the court—made his appearance, and began to stipulate for his property, but Captain M'Neill demanded the immediate production of the ladies, and, finding that he was resolute, the daroga led him to an obscure apartment, where were two ladies in Oriental costume in a dark corner. At the sound of the voice,—"Are you the English ladies, and do you wish to leave this place?" those whom he addressed were not able to reply to the officer from excessive joy, and for a moment or two they were overwhelmed with thankfulness and emotion. But there was no time to be lost. The Moulvie and his followers were known to be searching for them. The ladies, clad as they were, descended to the street, and were about to be placed on the officers' horses, when a palanquin caught the eye of Capt. M'Neill in the court of the house. Just as the ladies were getting into it a few budmashes, with drawn swords, sallied out from an adjoining house to attack them, but a shot from a revolver and the bayonets of the Ghoorkas soon disposed of their resistance, and six of the Daroga's retainers being impressed as palanquin bearers, the party and a portion of the escort moved back as rapidly as possible to the Ghoorka post, and the poor ladies were placed in safety. At the same time some other Christians, Eurasians and descendants of Europeans, were saved by the guard of Lieutenant Bogle, and were delivered out of the hands of their enemies. It is but just to say, however, that, although the native Christian community was so large as to form a gunj or quarter of its own, containing perhaps 500 persons, there is no reason to believe that the sepoy persecutors or murdered them. Most of them, fearing ill-treatment, concealed themselves.

In the court of the Kaiserbagh, Mr. Russell, while making his observations, had a narrow escape. A man of the 90th was shot through the body, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, to whom he had been speaking a moment before, was struck by a spent ball on the head. "I moved off out of such an unpleasant neighbourhood, but as I passed out of the court the rascal, who appeared to be secreted in one of the upper rooms, sent a bullet within an inch of my cap, and precipitated my retreat." Great was the consternation in the Zenana when the palaces were stormed:—

Meantime intelligence reached the chief of the staff that the women of the Zenana were secreted in one of the strongest parts of the Kaiserbagh. Some engineer officers, whose names I do not know, Captain Hope Johnstone, of General Mansfield's staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, B.A., with two companies of the 38th, immediately proceeded to the spot, into which some of our soldiers had already forced an entrance. In doing so the son of one of the Begums, a deaf and dumb youth of twenty years of age, and two or three of the ladies of the Zenana were unfortunately killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. It may be imagined what a state of terror the Begums and their attendants were in when our men entered. They expected death every instant, and their agonies of fear were increased by the knowledge of the fact that some armed Sepoys were shut up in a room close at hand, and one shot might seal their fate. Huddled together amid the smoke, they could scarcely be calmed by the assurances of the officers, who at once took measures to remove them to a place of safety. As they were going out one of the ladies pointed to Captain Hope Johnstone a box which he had just taken from the floor and laid upon the table. She told him it contained jewels to the value of ten lacs of rupees, or 100,000*l.* He at once placed sentries at the doors, and gave orders that no one should enter. Having, with the aid of his brother officers, taken the ladies out of danger, he retired to the Zenana. It was blazing from end to end. The sentries only escaped by clambering up to the roof, from which they were with difficulty saved. The jewels were gone. Had Captain Johnstone taken them they would have been his, for the Kaiserbagh on this day was given



up to plunder, and what each man could get became his property.

In the palace courts and pleasure grounds the rows of statuary were ruthlessly destroyed. Some few of these were Italian, of graceful design and excellent finish—the Venus de Medici, well copied; the Apollo Belvedere, nymphs, and bacchantes, and satyrs—but the majority utterly hideous and absurd blocks of hewn marble, intended to imitate famous originals. The following will give some idea of the lawless scenes that took place:—

As I was going through one of the courts a soldier asked me if I should like to buy an emerald, and with much mystery he produced a green drop of an old-fashioned lustre. However, on the arm of an officer I saw a diamond bracelet, which he had bought for a few rupees, the worth of which must have been several thousands of pounds sterling. There are still some desperate men in the city, who seem determined to persist in a hopeless struggle. Passing out by the Chinese Bazaar we skirted the entrenchments of the Residency, leaving the Muchee Bawun, and visited the large Imaum-barrah, still held by the 78th. All along the streets pickets were posted, who compelled the camp-followers to deposit the plunder they had collected, and searched them for concealed money or jewels. The heaps of articles thus collected at every station were of the most varied description,—scarfs, brass pots, pipes, arms, embroidered saddlecloths, bedcovers, parrots, pigeons, and quails in cages, slippers, rolls of cloth and coloured calico, books, Cashmere shawls, pillows, clothing of all kinds. Some privileged Sikhs were still engaged in their old work of alchemy, extracting gold and silver from heaps of rags, tissue, and old lace, and the poor camp followers eyed them jealously askance, and felt in their own way the force of the maxim, "*Inter arma silent leges.*"

The *Times* special correspondent states that when Sir Colin Campbell was marching away after his famous relief of the garrison of Lucknow, his enemies, so far from thinking of an attack upon us, were almost ready to surrender at discretion.

The Begum in terror proposed to send in to the Commander-in-Chief for terms, and to hoist a white flag on the Kaiserbagh; but the chief and Sepoy soubahdars met in council, and determined to wait for twenty-four hours before they resolved on any course of the kind, and during those twenty-four hours our Commander-in-Chief, little thinking by what feelings the enemy were agitated, was making his dispositions for the masterly retreat which brought him just in time to Cawnpore. The enemy could scarcely credit their senses when they found the Residency and its defences all empty, and for some time they were in dread that we had prepared some trap for them to fall into; but when assured of our retreat, their vapouring and exultation became unbounded, and, unmindful of the ominous token given by Outram's presence in the Alumbagh, they declared that the British would never again show their faces in Lucknow.

There is some danger, it appears, not only from the Sepoys, but from our effective allies, the Sikhs:—

It will not be safe to leave Lucknow with less than 8,000 English infantry. Bareilly, when it is taken, will require a strong European garrison, and we must keep our communications open till India is thoroughly pacified by strong posts and patrols. No one can be blind to the danger of enormous native levies, whether of Sikhs or of others. Keen observers detect a gathering cloud in the north-west, and of all men Sir John Lawrence is the least likely to ignore the omen. The Sikhs talk loudly, I am told. They say, "We have done all the hard fighting. We took the Kaiserbagh, and look! even the Commander-in-Chief takes us as sentries over his tent in preference to Europeans." I believe the reason why the Sikhs are placed on duty in the head-quarter camp is that they stand the sun better than Europeans, and can keep the natives in order more easily, owing to their knowledge of the language. As at Delhi, they say, "We fought against you formerly; now we fight for you. Perhaps some day we shall fight against you once more." There must always be a sufficient force to prevent the danger of a sudden outbreak on the part of this fierce and fickle soldiery, and 1,000 men per month, which is the amount of reinforcements promised us, will scarcely keep this army even at its present inadequate strength.

The difficulties yet to be overcome are thus indicated:—

The Begum is going to Nauparee, across the Gogra. The Sepoys are flying into Rohilund, in bands of twenty and thirty men. About 5,000 people have returned to the city, where 150 police have been established. Where are the remnants of forty-five regiments of Sepoys and the army of matchlockmen? They are dispersed; but it is feared they have one common destination, and that we shall find them in Rohilund and at Bareilly, whenever we may be able to go against them. We cannot rely on the people of Oude to supply us with provisions, and our expeditionary columns must take their own provisions and heavy impediments along with them, and our best infantry have no chance with them. The natives on the run can beat even our cavalry. To inflict chastisement on the enemy we must surprise them, and it is hoped that we shall succeed in doing both to-day by the hands of the column which was organised yesterday to fall upon a body of the enemy about eight miles off, numbering 2,000 men, with a few guns.

Lucknow has fallen never to rise again, says Mr. Russell. At present the notion appears to be that we should withdraw our troops from the city and hold some grand strategic points, such as the bridges and the main roads, till order has been re-established, but years must elapse before this vast city can be left without a strong British garrison, so long as the present temper of the people continues. It is stated that Sir James Outram was about leaving for Calcutta, having been appointed a member of Council, and that Major Herbert Edwardes is appointed Commissioner for Oude in his place.

There is a rumour that a day of thanksgiving will be appointed for the success of our arms in India. One paper says, only a thanksgiving prayer will be issued for reading in the churches on some appointed Sunday.

## LORD CANNING AND THE REVOLT IN OUDE.

Soon after the Kaiserbagh of Lucknow was captured, the following proclamation, prepared and dated several days before, was issued by the Governor-General. As will be seen, it has been the subject of grave Parliamentary discussion:—

### PROCLAMATION.

The army of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief is in possession of Lucknow, and the city lies at the mercy of the British Government, whose authority it has for nine months rebelliously defied and resisted.

This resistance, begun by a mutinous soldiery, has found support from the inhabitants of the city and of the province of Oude at large. Many who owed their prosperity to the British Government, as well as those who believed themselves aggrieved by it, have joined in this bad cause, and have ranged themselves with the enemies of the State.

They have been guilty of a great crime, and have subjected themselves to a just retribution.

The capital of their country is now once more in the hands of the British troops.

From this day it will be held by a force which nothing can withstand, and the authority of the Government will be carried into every corner of the province.

The time, then, has come at which the right hon. the Governor-General of India deems it right to make known the mode in which the British Government will deal with the talookdars, chiefs, and landholders of Oude and their followers.

The first care of the Governor-General will be to reward those who have been steadfast in their allegiance at a time when the authority of the Government was partially overborne, and who have proved this by the support and assistance which they have given to British officers.

Therefore the right hon. the Governor-General hereby declares that

Drigbigee Singh, Rajah of Bulrampore;  
Koolwunt Singh, Rajah of Pundaha;  
Rao Hurdeo Bukah Singh, of Kutiaree;  
Kashee Pershad, Talookdar of Sissaindee;  
Zubir Singh, Zemindar of Gopal Khair; and  
Chundee Lal, Zemindar of Moraon (Baiswarah),

are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them, and that these loyal men will be further rewarded in such manner and to such extent as, upon consideration of their merits and their position, the Governor-General shall determine.

A proportionate measure of reward and honour according to their deserts will be conferred upon others in whose favour like claims may be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

The Governor-General further proclaims to the people of Oude that, with the above-mentioned exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government, which will dispose of that right in such manner as to it may seem fitting.

To those talookdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who shall make immediate submission to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, surrendering their arms and obeying his orders, the right hon. the Governor-General promises that their lives and honour shall be safe, provided that their hands are not stained with English blood murderously shed.

But, as regards any further indulgence which may be extended to them, and the condition in which they may hereafter be placed, they must throw themselves upon the justice and mercy of the British Government.

As participation in the murder of Englishmen or Englishwomen will exclude those who are guilty of it from all mercy, so will those who have protected English lives be entitled to consideration and leniency.

The proclamation was on Friday issued as a Parliamentary paper, together with the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oude, explaining the manner in which it was to be carried into effect; and the following despatch of the Board of Control, through the Board of Directors, condemnatory of the Canning edict:—

THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

April 19, 1858.

Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th inst. we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your secretary to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter enclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the proclamation.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them; that others in whose favour like claims may be established will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that with these exceptions the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinheritance of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landholders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had, in a large portion of the province, been carried out by your officers.

7. The landholders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive

with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals, while the substitution of our rule for that of their native sovereign has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but in justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our government.

10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his kingdom, by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force; although the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification, had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

11. That sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our Government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their King taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native; and this sudden change of government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property; of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

14. We must admit that, under these circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle. You have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck with what they will feel as the severest of punishment the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decrees of confiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people; there cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation.

20. Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

When the above despatch was first published on Saturday, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th paragraphs were omitted, as containing, according to Lord Ellenborough, reasoning upon the subject, the publication of which would be attended with inconvenience to the public service. On Monday, however, the whole despatch, which had been already given in the *Morning Star*, was officially published.

### MEETING OF LIBERAL M.P.s.

A meeting of Liberal members of the House of Commons took place on Wednesday last, to consider the present disorganised state of the Liberal party, and with the view of promoting greater unanimity for the future. About 120 members were present. Mr. HEADLAM was called to the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that this meeting had not been summoned to organise an aggressive movement against the present Government; neither had it the object of supporting the claims of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, or of any other statesman. He said, moreover, that there were great difficulties and objections to a body of members fettering the freedom of their individual thoughts and actions by binding themselves down to any precise political programme. But it was perfectly possible, and for many reasons desirable, that they should state that they were not satisfied with the manner in which their opinions had been represented in the last Government, and that they entertained apprehensions lest they might be again betrayed, and similar results occur on a reconstruction of a professedly Liberal Government. Under these circumstances they might well resolve that they would support no Government unless they were satisfied that its members were animated by a sincere and earnest desire to improve the institutions of the country, unless they were prepared energetically to reform our administrative departments (as, for instance, the War-office and the Foreign-office), and in other respects to carry out the views of the Liberal party. He also stated that to carry out their views and guard them against similar dissatisfaction prevailing hereafter it was desirable that they should have some independent organisation.

It was proposed by Mr. BASS and seconded by Mr. BAXTER, and carried unanimously—

That no future Government will be worthy of the support of the Liberal party which shall not clearly manifest earnest zeal and sincerity in producing and promoting measures for the improvement of our institutions, which shall not display great



energy in the reform of our administrative departments and a true regard for the efficiency of the public service.

It was proposed by Mr. CLAY, seconded by Mr. JACKSON, and resolved unanimously—

That no administration will fairly represent the Liberal party, and be entitled to its confidence, unless it shall rest upon a wider basis than that upon which recent Governments have been constructed.

Proposed by Mr. A. TURNER, seconded by Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, and carried unanimously—

That to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions it is desirable that two gentlemen should undertake the duty of sending circulars to members who may wish to receive them, giving notice of any matter in Parliament likely to interest the independent Liberal party, and that Mr. Forster and some gentleman selected by him be requested to perform the duty.

On the motion of Mr. JOSEPH LOCKE the thanks of the meeting were voted by acclamation to Mr. Headlam for his conduct in the chair.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., a meeting of convocation was held at Burlington House, the Earl of Granville, Chancellor of the University, presiding. Between 200 and 300 graduates, qualified under the charter as members of convocation—namely, doctors of law, doctors of medicine, and masters of arts, bachelors of law, and bachelors of medicine of two years' standing, and bachelors of arts of three years' standing were present. Congratulations were exchanged in various speeches on the circumstances under which convocation met, and the election of a chairman of convocation was then proceeded to, after a protest from one of the members against the hurry of the business. Dr. C. J. Foster was then appointed chairman unanimously, and with acclamations. Earl Granville upon this withdrew, and Dr. Foster took the chair. Dr. Foster returned thanks on behalf of the graduates, to Lord Granville, for the honour he had done them in presiding on that occasion, and to his friends for the confidence they had reposed in him in electing him chairman. On behalf of the graduates he begged to assure his lordship that all differences between the graduates and the Senate had vanished. They loyally accepted the 36th clause of the charter, knowing that they were all anxious that the reputation of their degree should not be compromised or lowered. He concluded with moving that the Convocation thanks Lord Granville for the honour he has done them in presiding at their first meeting. Lord Granville, after acknowledging the motion, retired, amid loud applause, accompanied by those members of the Senate who were not also members of Convocation. Dr. Foster was then conducted to the chair, and Mr. Shaen was requested to take minutes of the proceedings, until the clerk of Convocation was appointed. A committee of twelve members was then appointed to draw up rules for the conduct of business, and ordered to report on the 10th of November, to which date Convocation was adjourned.

On Wednesday, Earl Granville, the Chancellor, presided at a convocation for the presentation of degrees. His lordship was attired in full academic robes, and there was a very large and fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen present. The proceedings were opened by the registrar, who read the report. Lord Granville concluded a brief speech by expressing a hope that those who had gained honours would remember that the University had a right to expect they would be moral, and endeavour to do their duty in whatever class of life they might find themselves, so that the reputation and character of the University might be increased. By serving God to the best of their ability, they would necessarily at the same time do their duty best in this world. (Cheers.)

The following gentlemen were presented by the respective professors to the Chancellor, and received those degrees attached to their names:—

By Professor Heaviside: John Simmonds, LL.D., Jesus College, Cambridge; Henry Goward, M.A., Spring-hill College; Charles Horne, M.A., Spring-hill College; Thomas Dunbar Ingram, LL.D., Queen's University in Ireland; Thomas James Walker, M.B., University of Edinburgh; Edward Ernest Bowen, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Newton Price, B.A., Jesus College, Dublin; James Alexander McMullen, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; Alexander Chanley, B.A., Stonyhurst College; Joseph Gill, B.A., Royal Belfast Academical Institute; George John Allen, B.A., William Henry Bell, B.A., John Thomas Davies, B.A., and Andrew Paton, B.A., of Spring-hill College; John Murphy, B.A., and Terence Alexander Snow, B.A., St. Gregory's, Downside; Thomas Gascoigne, B.A., Lancashire Independent College; Alfred George Kemp, B.A., Edmund Rogers Shaw, B.A., Jonah Wm. White, B.A., Wesley College, Sheffield; William Bates, B.A., John Henn, B.A., Queen's College, Birmingham; Charles Clarke, B.A., Horton College; Alexander Mackinnal, B.A., Hackney Theological College.

By Professor Jenner: Edwin Andrew, M.D., James Gibbs Blake, M.D., J. Footman, M.D., H. Maudsley, M.D., John Dewhurst Sourrah, M.D., University College; John Charles Thoroughgood, M.D., and Julius Hildebrand von Tunzelmann, M.D., University College; Michael Castaneda, M.B., St. John Edwards, M.B., James Fawcus, M.B., William Tilbury Fox, M.B., William Price Jones, M.B., John Zachariah Lawrence, M.B., University College. Walter Baquet Ramsbotham, M.B., University College. Henry Montague Duncan Smith, M.B., University College.

By Professor Browne: David Conway Evans, M.D., and Henry Stevens, M.D., King's College, London; Francis Edmund Austin, M.B., Thomas Buzzard, M.B., Charles James Devonshire, M.B., Henry Staveley Maddens King, M.B., George William Lawrence, M.B., Alfred Meadows, M.B., Augustus Frost, M.B., John Lumsden Probert, M.B., John Way, M.B., Antony Whitford, King's College, London; Alfred Joseph Buss, B.A., William Leverton Donaldson, B.A., William Schwenn Gilbert, B.A., Peter Panta Ralli, B.A., John Wilson, B.A., King's College.

By Professor Malden: John Perkins Ashton, M.A., University College; Henry Mason, M.A., University College; Alfred Brougham, LL.B., George Knott, LL.B., Henry Carns Oats, LL.B., James Stevens, LL.B., of University College; Marcus Nathan Adler, B.A., Edward Lucas Asher, B.A., Warner Atkinson, B.A., Josiah Baines, B.A., Samuel Hesse Behrend, B.A., Joseph Samuel Carstairs, B.A., Joseph Eagleson, B.A., Richard Eccles, B.A., Talfourd Ely, B.A., Charles Godfrey, B.A., Robert Edmund Graves, B.A., Ferrer Herschell, B.A., John Louis Kinton, B.A., Charles Mansford, B.A., Henry Joseph Nichol, B.A., George Moon, B.A., John Horne

Payne, B.A., Edward Ewin Pinches, B.A., Wilmot Norton Trevor Power, B.A., John Lenton Pulling, B.A., Robert Slater, B.A., Andrew Thomson, B.A., Walter Charles Venning, B.A., Robert Wilson, B.A., Alexander Waugh Young, B.A., University College.

By Professor Addison: Thomas Edwin Burton Browne, M.D., Guy's Hospital; Uriah Perrin Brodribb, M.B., Samuel Giles, Frederick Moon, M.B., Guy's Hospital.

By Professor Taylor: Perry Bakewell, B.A., Joseph Dare, B.A., George Heaviside, B.A., Charles Barnes Upton, B.A., Manchester New College.

By Professor Angus: Silas Mead, B.A., George Henry Rouse, B.A., Reuben Saured, B.A., Regent's-park College.

By Professor Bristowe: Edward Clapton, M.D., William Miller Ord, M.B., St. Thomas's Hospital.

The following degrees were also conferred: William Burke Ryan, M.D., Middlesex Hospital; John Radford Thomson, M.A., New College; William Donwiddle, LL.B., Owen's College, Manchester, and University College; A. J. Crabb, M.B., Middlesex Hospital; John Lempriere de la Gorte, M.B., Michael Thomas Sadler, M.B., William Turner, M.B., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick William Wilson, M.B., Westminster Hospital; Francis Thos. Bond, M.B., Queen's College, Birmingham; Henry Carnley, M.B., Hull and East Riding School; Peter MacOwen, B.A., Huddersfield College; Philip Benet, B.A., J. Christie, B.A., Richard Robson, B.A., Richard Ralson, B.A., John Francis Rotton, B.A., Henry Spicer, B.A., New College; Samuel Hague, B.A., and Frederick Hutches, B.A., Owen's College.

The Chancellor presented prizes to the following, among other gentlemen:—John Simmons, LL.D., Jesus College, Cambridge, gold medal; Henry Mason Bompas, B.A., University College, medal—mathematics and natural philosophy; John Radford Thomson, M.A., New College, medal—moral philosophy; Thomas Dunbar Ingram, LL.B., Queen's University in Ireland, law scholarship; Thomas James Walker, University of Edinburgh, scholarship and medal—physiology and comparative anatomy; Thomas Buzzard, M.B., King's College, scholarship and medal—surgery; William Tilbury Fox, University College, scholarship and medal—medicine; Francis Thomas Bond, M.B., Queen's College, Birmingham, medal—physiology and comparative anatomy; William Miller Ord, M.B., St. Thomas's Hospital, medal—surgery; George William Lawrence, M.B., King's College, medal—medicine; George Henry Rouse, B.A., Regent's-park College, scholarship in mathematics; Edward Ernest Bowen, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, scholarship in classics. Prizes were also awarded to several students not graduates.

#### AN AMERICAN PREACHER—THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

(From the Boston Christian Register.)

One wishes to meet great men in their homes; for simplest and sternest natures alike put on some cloak or scarf of ceremony when they go abroad.

Thus I was led on a pilgrimage to the church of Henry Ward Beecher,—one who has so identified himself with the freshness and joy of nature, that I half expected to find him encased in bark, and putting forth tendrils like a vine; or with beard of icicles, like Winter in the almanack.

This bright enthusiast, this student of flowers, butterflies, and hens; this lounge on hill-sides and by woodland brooks, this merry fisherman, this gentle heart, that had paused in its solemn duties to lay fresh flowers on the coffins of the poor; how could he all at once assume the garb of a Presbyterian preacher, and discourse on infant damnation, and "decrees"? It was yet to be seen.

It was early when we had reached Brooklyn and found our way to the "Church of the Pilgrims," so called.

The congregation assembled. They crowded the pews, aisles, entrances, and stairways of the large church; they lined the wall of the gallery, they stood bare-headed in the vestibule, they thronged the room behind the pulpit chair—a dark place, lit with gas, and into which sound could enter only through a little door.

A stir of people rising from the platform steps, and the preacher came. Without removing his overcoat, he quickly seated himself in the stiff chair, under the open book and olive sprigs; folded his hands, dropped his eyelids; looking so still, grave, decorous, with the long hair put so smoothly behind his ears, that the shades of the pilgrim worthies might have rejoiced in their successor.

Arising, he read a hymn in a low tone, carelessly, and offered a prayer. Then other like services, in the same low tone and languid manner; then the long weekly list of pulpit announcements—a church meeting or two for every day of the week, and fairs, singing schools, sewing societies, concerts, and lectures. In reading each of these, Mr. Beecher unfolded the plan and purpose, and gave his opinion as to its value, in a serious, satirical, or facetious manner, as the object struck his fancy. "A concert of classical music, to be given by the choir of the church; an African church, classical music—of course all music must be classical now-a-days. It will probably be good plain singing, which you can understand, and it's an excellent object; buy tickets and stay at home; a small church and a poor one, it must be helped. But there is a concert of particularly fine music on the same evening; pay for both and go to the best."

He looked up, and we saw his eyes now. Puck and Ariel both were smiling out of them, and echoes of their tricky laughter sounded in his voice. Hitherto we had but beheld the office, now was the man come; the poet, exalting beauty; the "Pilgrim," starchy for right.

The books on the desk were arranged, the overcoat was removed, the sleek hair thrown all in confusion with a thrust, and the preacher looked about as if for the first time realising that he stood before human beings, and was not to make his address, like Demosthenes, to the waves of the sea.

He announced his text. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and mind, and strength; and thy neighbour as thyself;" he looked up, his finger still on the passage. "Are you listening? How should you read this sentence? Do you observe its structure? Let us hear it again;"—and repeating it he imitated the formal mouthing of the Episcopal clergy. "That's not it! Let me read once more;" now 'twas a schoolboy's careless drone. "No,—nor that! Try again." By this time the

people all were with him; amused, expectant. He repeated the words in a monotonous but earnest manner, as one looking too deep for meaning to mind the accent; "Ah, this is it!—the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul, and strength, and thy neighbour as thyself; talk about Thames ridge and the Pont New, they are nothing to the little bridge between the two parts of this sentence! Never lose the emphasis on that *and*. Love God and thy neighbour." Here was a sermon in epitome!

Then followed a thrust at merely spiritual religion and mere morality; ending with a noble picture of the man whose visions of heaven but spiritualise his earnest work on earth. And then an attempt to demolish the systems of natural law; ending with a defence of, and a sympathetic word for their honest adherents.

"I must love the Lord my God," says the spiritual believer—this Mr. Beecher spoke with a nasal twang; "O, I must love the Lord, I must read my Bible and pray, and become very pious. Have you seen good old women in the country, fancying they were sick, collect some dried herbs, a little of this and a little of that"—and the preacher suited the action to the word—"pour boiling water on the compound, hold their heads over, and exclaim, 'there, I feel the influence already; nerves are soothed, muscles relaxed—O, the effect is wonderful!' Just so the mere spiritualist holds his head over the Bible," suiting the action to the word again, "and reads and reads, and thinks and thinks, and prays; and pretty soon he says 'there, I feel it! O, I feel grace, and peace, and sanctification pervading my soul; the old Adam's subdued, and I'm pious; O yes, I'm pious,' and he goes his way repeating, 'I'm so refreshed, I feel so full of grace, my head is all in a whirl of transport, suns and systems circle about me, and I'm very nigh to heaven!'" Mr. Beecher had left his desk, to walk up and down the platform delivering these ejaculations; he paused suddenly. "Now this is well so far; but suppose the merely pious man is leaving church after his heavenly thoughts, and some neighbour jostles him for precedence; 'Ho! get back,' he exclaims, 'I won't give way; I'm as good as you!' Is it not a false hope that gives us sight of the glory of Christ, when we have not the patience and gentleness of Christ, which alone can lead to that glory?"

"It is of no use reading God's word, if you will not live it. This Bible"—laying his hands on the book—"is a poor, dead, useless letter, unless you have its spirit in your hearts. When I look about the church, I think, here on my pulpit is the gospel record, but the living gospel is in the pews, in all these hearts before me. The one will remain on my desk, while the other will go forth with my people into many homes, and all the week long spread its glad tidings and win its beautiful triumphs! Give me the man who walks by this living gospel, who is saintly not at church alone, but in his home, in the market-place, and among the poor and ignorant, and wicked; who can bear injury with meekness, calamity with patience, or prosperity with composure. People ask, 'Why do you offer us so little doctrine?' Because I want first to see you living up to what you have. Some ministers are always harping on their doctrines and beliefs; they do not say a word about setting the beliefs at work, but keep hammering and hammering them into shape and notice. This is as wise as if a blacksmith who knew nothing about farming, and had no market for the goods, should spend all his time in making ploughs, and piling them into a heap."

This idea pleased Mr. Beecher, we saw by the sudden twinkle of his eye, and the alacrity with which he stepped from behind his desk, a habit, when he wishes more fully to carry out an illustration. "The good minister says, 'I must give my people sound doctrine—sound doctrine!'—and so he takes up the subject of election, lays it before him, and hammers and hammers till that plough's made; then, he takes out another, redemption; and"—imitating the motion of a blacksmith's arm—"hammers at that, and lays that aside"—here Mr. Beecher turns and lays the imaginary plough upon the Bible behind him. "Then he takes the patience of saints—hammer, hammer, hammer, and that goes on to the pile; and when he has gone through the list, he turns them over and hammers them out again. Now," pointing to the heap of glowing iron which his vivid words had placed before us, "what are these tools good for? I say, there are ploughs enough already; put them in use! I have no objection to ploughing; do it in God's name, fasten in your team, strong as eternity; plough deep, deep, rip up the weeds of error, and the old tough soil; plough down to the very sub-soil, and in the spring out with your team again, and cross plough if need be, but sometime sow the seed."

Mr. Beecher now turned to the subject of morality, which he defined as negative goodness, an attempt merely to meet the expectations of men. "A true artist goes forth and is hardly content to copy even Michael Angelo or Raphael; he leaves their glorious compositions and copies God's great daily fresco of the sky, and sees in the common landscape glories which Claude could not re-produce. Not so the mere pretender. He goes gazing about his village," and Mr. Beecher gazes at the olive wreaths about his head, "and stops before the butcher's sign, and the tavern sign, and says:—'I could paint letters, and I could paint a zany as good as that'—so he goes home and succeeds so well, that entering the inn parlour, and seeing a portrait of the landlord's monstrous, pumpkin-headed child, he begins to think, I could do that too, and he does it, exclaiming, 'Now I have no superior in all the



village street!" In delivering this conceit, the speaker so transformed his own fine poetic face, that it seemed fairly flatted and faded out into the very canvas presentment of the landlord's pulpy boy!

"You laugh at this pretender, do you? Well, how much better are you, moralist, you in the congregation before me, who say, 'my neighbour does this, so will I; he gives a quarter to the charity, so will I; he sustains this movement—well, I'll sustain it,' and then struts up and down in the Christian's path, and say, 'Aint I as good as you?' But Christian replies, 'I plant my ladder where you take yours up; I am striving for the fullest good to my fellow-men, for the fullest expansion of my nature; I seek by good deeds on the earth to raise my soul above the earth, until it touches Heaven.'"

Mr. Beecher does not speak from notes. We should as soon expect to see a nightingale with written notes. He wears no gown, uses few pulpit gestures; and yet, without the stage attitudes and theatrical rant which sometimes find place in the pulpit, he illustrates his illustrations with a histrionic skill of which Garrick might have been proud. His sermons are moral dramas. His audience watch and listen, breathless with expectation; and if their hearts be not touched, there is no meaning in the expressions which sweep over that sea of uplifted faces.

This "Pilgrim" preacher has attained to the high art of straightforwardness and simplicity, and his ways are winsome as a child's. Taking our hand in his, "Come, let's be good!" he says, "Let us go to our Father's house; I have partly explored the way, and it's such a capital one! Let us lead on, and make all the others follow!" "Here are the words of Scripture," he says, "here is my reading of them, here is the application;" and having set before us his simple argument, he wakes it bud and blossom in his hands like the rod of Aaron. Some of his illustrations are poetic and tender, some rude and even coarse; but all are of the John Bunyan sort, that "stick like burrs" in the memory.

Mr. Beecher hates cant and formalism. He loves God and the beauty and music of his world; and also loving and longing to help his fellow-men, he turns his great and versatile powers faithfully to the compassing of this one aim. No matter by what method, he will reach the souls of his people; he will send each one home with a gleam of light, or a word of comfort, or sting of remorse in his mind. Now he is battering at harmful theories, with the sledge-hammer of his arguments, now pricking calloused consciences with the needles of his wit; or softening hard hearts with his pathos, or cutting them with the diamond point of his raillery. For the shy and fanciful he does not scorn to compress truth into homoeopathic measures, small but amazing in their power; while to morbid minds his glad and healthful influence comes like an electrifying douche-bath. And approaching finer spirits, he tries and attunes them with the key of his sweet fancies and high thoughts.

Nor does he allow any man to mistake his gain for a neighbour's. "You smile," he says, "you think my words very applicable to people in Boston, or across the ferry in New York; but I am not talking to others over your shoulders, I mean you, and you, in these pews—and God means you, or He would have sent me to preach in New York and Boston instead of here." The services end with congregational singing, that synonym for creaking discord in other places; here the multitude of voices make one who stands silent in their midst feel drowned in sound, as a fly might feel amongst the pipes of some great organ. And the hearts of the multitude have been so thrilled and brought in concord by the preacher's eloquence, that theirs is like the song of the "hundred and forty and four thousand" of the redeemed about the throne—a "great thunder" of music, the voice of many waters, and the harping of heavenly harps.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a drawing-room on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. The court was numerously attended; about two hundred and sixty ladies were presented to the Queen. The young Queen of Portugal, who as yet, however, has only been married by proxy, arrived in London on Thursday, on a brief visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Queen of Portugal, went on Saturday morning to the Crystal Palace. The Royal party, on entering, heard the rehearsal for the festival of the National School Choral Society, and afterwards viewed the different objects of interest in the Palace and grounds. The Royal party went and returned by the West London Railway. The Queen of Portugal held a diplomatic levee at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening, accompanied the Queen and Prince Consort to her Majesty's Theatre, where, "by special desire," the *Huguenots* was performed. On Monday morning the Queen and the Queen of Portugal, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and suite, visited the Royal Academy, and spent some time in viewing the different works of art. In the evening, her Majesty gave a state ball, at which 1,300 visitors were present.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at Mr. Disraeli's official residence in Downing-street.

We (*Times*) have authority to state that her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to signify to Sir Colin Campbell her intention of raising him to the dignity of a British Peerage, in consequence of his distinguished services. The *Post* says:—The title by which Sir Colin Campbell will be elevated

to the peerage will probably be that of Lord Campbell of Clyde, in allusion to his birth-place upon the banks of the romantic Clyde, near Glasgow.

It has been announced by Lord Ellenborough that the direction of the open competitive examinations for the East India Company's service is to be placed under the charge of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Lord Derby has consented to make an immediate grant of 200*l.* to the aged descendants of the late Henry Cort, who introduced remarkable improvements in the smelting of iron.

We understand it is the intention of the Secretary of State, in compliance with the expressed wishes of the House of Commons, to advise her Majesty to release Mr. Glover, late M.P. for Beverley, at once from the Queen's Bench, where he is at present confined for having made a declaration of property qualification which was found to be erroneous.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Mr. Pemberton Leigh, the distinguished lawyer, is about to be raised to the Peerage.

The new cavalry regiment, the 18th Light Dragoons, has been rapidly formed. In the course of two months the regiment has been filled, with the exception of some half-dozen soldiers. The Earl of Cardigan inspected the men last week—530 mustered on parade, at Leeds.

The estimates for the Civil Service have been published. "The salaries and expenses of public departments" are estimated at 1,480,565*l.* "Law and justice" will require a vote of 2,462,473*l.*, inclusive of 789,166*l.* for the prison and convict services. "Education, science, and art" require a vote of 1,126,607*l.*

Mr. Roebuck is, we regret to hear, somewhat seriously indisposed, and unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

The thirty-six ships of war now on the stocks will, with ordnance and fittings, cost about 4,000,000*l.* and carry 1,960 guns.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed to succeed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Ambassador at Constantinople. For the last thirty years he has been almost constantly employed in the diplomatic service. At Vienna, at the Hague, at Paris, at Brussels, at Constantinople, at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, at Washington, at Florence, his name will be found recorded in the lists of the various embassies. For the last two years Sir Henry has been engaged as commissioner at Bucharest in investigating the state of the Danubian Principalities, and in this capacity has been brought into immediate contact with modern Turkish diplomacy.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday, the 3rd, a large and influential deputation waited upon the Earl of Derby to represent the great social and moral evils resulting from the present state of the law regarding the invalidity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and to impress upon his lordship the necessity for an alteration of the existing law. The objects of the deputation were strenuously urged by Lords Bury and Goderich, Messrs. M. Gibson, Akroyd, Freeman, Schneider, Biggs, and others. Lord Derby regretted to say that although, no doubt, there were very strong feelings in many quarters in favour of the alteration of the law, upon the balance of the difficulties and possible advantages and evils, the inclination of his own mind was not in accordance with the views which had been impressed upon him by the deputation. At the same time, this question must be decided by the progress of public opinion, and if public opinion in favour of an amendment of the law was as strong and as general as the deputation seemed to think it was, that public opinion would be sure to have its effect upon the House of Commons, and ultimately upon the House of Lords. His own opinion, he candidly stated, was, that it was a question of no political party, and he did not think it ought to be taken as a Government question.

An influential deputation had an interview with Lord Derby on Monday, to urge his lordship to consent to the second reading of Mr. Ayrton's bill for the equalisation of poor-rates. The deputation were willing that the bill, after the second reading, should be referred to a select committee. Lord Derby, however, held out no promise of support, but, on the contrary, said that he could not accede to the proposal made by the deputation, as, if the bill was read a second time, the house would necessarily give its sanction to the principle embodied in it.

### Miscellaneous News.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH cable is nearly all stowed on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* at Plymouth; but some additional cable is yet to come from the manufacturers—it is intended to have "enough and to spare" for the distance over which the cable will be laid.

"BIG BEN."—The new bell for the clock-tower at Westminster has been taken out of the mould in a perfectly sound state, so far as can be ascertained on the closest inspection, although it will be impossible to know this with complete certainty until it has been swung. It is at present undergoing the process of cleaning.

THE FATAL FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.—The coroner's jury on the persons who perished by the fire in Gilbert-street reassembled on Tuesday, and met again on Wednesday. More evidence was taken; but no new light was thrown on the origin of the calamity. On Tuesday, the jury stated that they had arrived at the conclusion "that the fire had been accidental." On Wednesday, they gave a verdict that the majority of the sufferers had died from suffocation by mineral fumes and wood smoke, and that they could not account for the origin of the

fire. They added a long presentment, censuring Mr. Taylor's negligence in not having a proper wall erected between the house and Mr. Calvert's premises; and recommending an improvement of the Building Act, the Common Lodging-house Act, and the Metropolitan Local Management Act, and that there be a better organisation of the fire brigade, fire-escape service, and water supply.

MURDER IN RADNORSHIRE.—Mr. William Price, a farmer, residing at Own-yr-afon Farm, in the parish of Llanrwst, Radnorshire, having had some difference with a young man, named Barton, the latter, aided by his father, fell upon Mr. Price, and beat him so that he died a few minutes afterwards. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his home, from whence had been carried out the bodies of three of his children within the last fortnight. An inquest was to be held.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the fourth week of March last (the latest return published) there were 962,201 paupers relieved in England and Wales, against 897,374 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 54,827; 132,145 of these paupers were relieved in doors, and 820,056 out of doors. An increase of pauperism is noticeable in the returns for the other three weeks of the month, and the increase of pauperism in the metropolis was, respectively, 19,48, 8,54, and 5,68 per cent. in the first, second, and third week.

DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.—There were, on the 30th of November last, 1,341,759 individual depositors in savings-banks, to the amount of 32,984,023*l.*, besides charities and friendly societies, the funds of which raised the deposits to 35,145,567*l.* There were 183,816 depositors of 1*l.* and under, 266,399 of 5*l.*, 176,879 of 10*l.*, 128,000 of 15*l.*, 78,309 of 20*l.*, 134,252 of 30*l.*, 106,509 of 40*l.*, 52,955 of 50*l.*, 88,566 of 75*l.*, 41,636 of 100*l.*, 27,988 of 125*l.*, 16,351 of 150*l.*, 25,820 of 200*l.*, and 1,470 of 250*l.* and upwards.

THE ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT.—An important contest for an independent route to Dover has just been decided by a committee of the House of Commons in favour of the East Kent Company, by an extension of their line from Strood to St. Mary Cray. The effect is to place in the hands of this company, whose total capital is only 2,000,000*l.*, the shortest route by Dover to the continent, avoiding the angle by Reigate. It is stated to save twenty miles to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate, nearly thirty to Herne Bay, and eight or nine to Dover, affording also by means of another line before Parliament a west-end terminus at Pimlico.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred about a mile south of the Nunenton-station, on the Trent Valley Railway, to the 9.0 a.m. down passenger train on Monday morning. It appears that a cow had strayed on the line, and was struck by the engine, throwing several carriages off the rails, killing three passengers and injuring some others. The engine itself did not leave the rails. The names of the deceased passengers are Mr. Richmond, of near Maryport, Cumberland; Mr. Morgan, of Shrewsbury; the Rev. T. Miller, of Lurgan, Ireland. The names of the injured passengers are Mr. Ince, barrister; Miss Richmond, daughter of above deceased; Mr. Boyan, of Glasgow; and Mr. Dallas.

BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF.—The Duke of Malakoff was entertained at dinner, on Thursday, by the members of the Army and Navy Club. Sir Fenwick Williams occupied the chair, supported on his right by the ambassador, and on his left by Sir John Pakington. A great many speeches were delivered, loyalty and good fellowship forming the staple. The marshal gave the toast "the imperishable union of our fleets and armies." The health of the Emperor, his master, a member of the club, was drunk with much heartiness. Sir Charles Yorke, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, said he was sure that if any future cause of misunderstanding should arise between the allied nations they could not do better for its pacific settlement than just to put the whole matter into the hands of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the Duke de Malakoff, and leave it to them to arrange quietly. (Cheers and laughter.)

### Law, Police, &c.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Lord Campbell delivered, on Wednesday morning last, the unanimous opinion of the judges that there ought to be no new trial in the case of the managers and directors of the Royal British Bank, the judges being of opinion that the conviction was right, and that the defendants were privy to the fallacious statement of accounts while declaring a dividend of six per cent., and at the time well knew the bank was insolvent, and that the balance sheet was false. Rule for new trials refused accordingly.

THE DIVORCE COURT.—The first suit for judicial separation was decided in the Divorce Court on Wednesday. The parties were a potato salesman and his wife; the plea of separation was cruelty. The husband did not deny that he beat his wife, the jury returned a verdict for the wife, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell decreed a judicial separation. In the course of the case a remark made by the learned judge elicited some applause from the persons in Court, upon which his lordship ordered them to be turned out, and said that if such improper conduct were repeated he would order the offender into custody. On Monday a full Court under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act sat for the first time. The judges were Lord Campbell, Sir C. Cresswell, and Sir P. Pollock. The case "*Norris v. Norris*" was tried, being a petition for a dissolution of mar-



riage by the husband against his wife for adultery. The prayer of the petition was granted.

**THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.**—The solicitor of Mr. Truelove, against whom, as the publisher of Mr. Adams's pamphlet on "Tyrannicide" the Government have instituted a prosecution, has acted on the suggestion made by Lord Campbell, and applied to the Treasury to bring on the trial of his client without the delay which is so prejudicial to his interests. The Attorney-General has refused to take any steps to that end, and the prosecution will hang over the head of Mr. Truelove until the sittings after Trinity Term. M. Tchorzewski, the defendant in the other Government prosecution, is subjected to the same injustice.

### Literature.

**The Sepoy Revolt: its Causes and its Consequences.** By HENRY MEAD. London: Routledge and Co.

THIS is a second edition of a work which has gained universal attention, and which is one of the most remarkable produced by the Indian mutinies. This is not the place, nor is it now needful, to discuss the statements of Mr. Mead, to which all English ears have given an eager and solemn listening. There are Leadenhall-street interests and Indian Government interests, which have found it necessary to destroy as far as possible Mr. Mead's credibility. But, though we should probably not very closely agree with him as to a few matters now to be practically settled for the future government of India, we think it may safely be left to the judgments of all sane men who have studied the accounts that have come in on us from Bengal, whether its statements are not abundantly supported, and its general views shared by those who are most entitled to public confidence in pronouncing on Indian affairs. That it is a most vigorously written and powerful book, is patent to every reader; that it is thoroughly well-informed, reliable, and a book that must greatly influence public opinion, we also entirely believe.

In issuing this second edition, Mr. Mead sets himself right with some of his critics. It has been said that his statements are coloured by prejudice and sense of injury, for that "he has been wronged as an Indian journalist." Mr. Mead explains that he had renounced newspaper editing for nearly two years, when in April, 1857, he took "temporary charge of the *Friend of India*,"—that he was paid the "stipulated allowance for his services up to the date of his leaving Calcutta,"—and that "the Government of India has not damaged him to the extent of a shilling, either in purse or prospects." But it is also said that he is "a partisan,"—that his "animus against Lord Canning and the Indian Government is violent, and betrays itself in every chapter." He replies by steadfastly maintaining what he has written, and protests that "the vehemence found in his book is not simulated, and he cannot prevent its outbreak." These are plain words that follow:—"In common with thousands of my countrymen, I recognise in the East India Company the power that has hindered alike the happiness of India and the prosperity of England; and in Lord Canning, the ruler who is responsible for the massacre of Cawnpore and the protracted horrors of Lucknow. The ease and completeness with which troops were moved up from Calcutta to the frontier of Oude in November, show how easy it would have been to relieve Wheeler and Lawrence in June." And again, "Lord Canning may implore in vain from this generation, and from posterity, the mercy of oblivion."

The Anglo-Indian public, and Mr. Mead specially, has been taunted, since such statements as those contained in this volume have been written, with being "wise after the event." It seems that the news of the outbreak at Meerut was published in Calcutta on the 16th of May, and "three days afterwards the *Friend of India* said, that we were 'literally without a native army,' that we should 'have to reconquer Bengal,' and that the East India Company's knell was to be heard 'over the rattle of musketry and the sound of tom-toms.'" Mr. Mead adds, significantly—"Two out of the three predictions have been already fulfilled, and the accomplishment of the third is not far distant."

We have noticed this reprint more fully than, perhaps, at first sight, may seem necessary; partly that we may do an act of justice to a public man; and partly, that we may express an opinion, that its general perusal—being now accessible as a "railway book"—is not yet unnecessary, despite the new enlightenment of public feeling on its subject, and that it can never be to any reader an uninteresting, or become a forgotten book. We close with words which Mr. Mead wrote scarcely a month ago, while paying a deserved tribute to General Neil and Sir John Lawrence:—"But we want India for all the English; not only for the Neils and Lawrences, but for all their schoolfellows—for

the men who fight amongst the snows as well as beneath the tropics. It is the nation's heritage, and every man has a right to share in it. *The day is at hand when the work will be thought more of than the workman.*"

**Life in a Risen Saviour:** being Discourses on the Argument of the 15th Chapter of First Corinthians. By ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THIS volume will fully sustain—we think more than sustain—Dr. Candlish's reputation as a preacher and a divine. It appears to us to be, by far, his best book; and one which ought to be of great service to devout minds under the occasional pressure of painful doubt on one of the most difficult and mysterious of subjects; as well as directive of the inquiries and thoughts of such as would intelligently know the doctrine of Christianity respecting the Resurrection. We should hardly recommend it to readers who may be unable to approach the subject with something of Christian faith and feeling; nor, indeed, is it designed by the author for such readers; who considers that the apostle's argument is not one "about the resurrection generally," but "has respect to one particular view of the resurrection—its bearing on the believer's spiritual and eternal life." As an exposition of that argument, it is discriminating and just; and the illustration and application of its chief points is original and forcible. The only fault we have to find with the book is, that its rhetoric is a little too full blown. Dr. Candlish is to some extent responsible for that pulpit style, now prevalent in some quarters, which seems to us to have too much of the charlatanism of the popular orator, for the grave purposes and awful themes of the Christian ministry. There are many who will like such passages as the following, in which the book abounds; but we do not admire, we cannot approve, this sort of thing:—

"Hark! what shout is it I hear among that handful of long beleaguered and half-famished men, and women, and children, who, for weeks and months, have been forced to be familiar with grim death, as their daily, hourly, visitor? In how many forms has the king of terrors been among them? The brave soldier on the ramparts or in the trenches—the sick and wounded in the frail tent or the unsheltered hospital—the delicately-nurtured form of beauty—the fond smile of infancy—death has been busy with them all. It has been a terrible time. Hope deferred has been making all hearts sick. Hunger, care, disease—incessant watching, working, fighting—the enemy's uninterrupted fire, the slow wasting influence of fatigue and famine, have all conspired to plunge the little company into the deepest gloom of all but absolute despair. Scarcely, with all their dread of horrid usage if they yield, and all their leal and loyal confidence in the friendly power that is coming to their rescue, can they keep up one another's hearts, and nerve themselves for the endurance of the dismal extremities of distress that are oppressing them. Still they hold on. Drooping and dwindling away, still they hold on, firm and dauntless in the fierce and almost fatal struggle; although every moment seems to be bringing them nearer to their inevitable doom. Suddenly—what sound salutes their aching ears? It is the rattle of friendly rifles—it is the shout of friendly voices—it is the well-known martial music that stirs home memories and home longings in every bosom. The deliverer! the conqueror is come! On the instant all is forgotten. Their toil, their weariness, their peril—their losses and privations—their sufferings and sorrows—all is lost and drowned in the glad cheer of welcome that bursts from their all but broken hearts, as with one voice they hail the triumph that sets them free! Yes, to them emphatically, and in their glad experience of relief, death is swallowed up in victory!"

Notwithstanding the solitary exception thus taken, we are able to speak of the work as one not excelled, in any popular treatise, in the treatment of its intensely interesting and important theme.

**The Arts of Life:** described in a Series of Letters for the Instruction of Young Persons. By the Author of "Evenings at Home." A New Edition with Additions and Alterations. By LUCY AIKIN. London: Longman and Co.

How much some of us middle-aged people owe to Dr. Aikin, we can never tell. The "Evenings at Home," when there were few books that combined instruction with amusement for the young was a treasure of inestimable price:—we always think of its author with a benediction. Everyone will be predisposed to receive favourably a reprint of another work from the same hand. It has been long almost a forgotten book, but it now appears with every conceivable improvement and adaptation to the great advances made by science and industry since the time of its first publication. We can believe it has been to the daughter "a labour of love" thus to reproduce her father's little book, and we most heartily commend her labours. The simple "arts of life"—of providing food, clothing, and shelter—are those treated of, and perhaps there is no book which more fully or pleasantly acquaints the young with these "common things."

**The Common Objects of the Country.** By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., with Illustrations by W. S. Coleman. London: Routledge and Co.

MR. WOOD is an uncommonly pleasant writer on natural history; and, if not very scientific, is sufficiently accurate for the class of readers to which he appeals. Those who would be frightened by scientific names and technical language will give ear to a naturalist who uses the dear old popular names of the objects that are to be found in our fields, woods, and waters, and who gives them a great deal of information in few and simple words. Whoever reads this book will find new interest in the country—in the inhabitants of its hedge-rows,

ponds, and streams, and in the common insects one encounters whenever going abroad. Typical objects have been selected by the author for description, which serve as guides to many others that may be classed under the same heads. Every object described is also figured in the illustrative plates,—which are accurate and well executed. There are two editions of the book,—a cheap one at a shilling; and one more expensive, with the plates coloured.

### Cleanings.

The Empress Eugenie, on Tuesday, completed her thirty-second year.

We hear that Mr. Albert Smith contemplates going to China, in search of materials for his next entertainment.

It is said that the MS. of a novel of Sir Charles Napier's, called "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," has just come to light.

The subscriptions to the Havelock Monument proposed to be erected in Sunderland Park amount to 1,042*l.* 15*s.*

The Exeter-hall dividend, agreed to at a meeting of the proprietors on Wednesday, is at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

So great is the interest excited in Paris by the first volume of M. Guizot's "Mémoires," that the first edition of it, though not less than 10,000 in number, was exhausted in a few days.

Eliza Roffey, a young woman, has met with her death from a singular accident near London Bridge terminus. Running to catch a train she fell, and the pointed end of her parasol pierced her lungs.

The example of M. Guizot has excited the emulation of M. Thiers, who is also about to publish his memoirs. The work is to consist of a single volume of 400 pages or thereabouts, under the title of "Simple Notes; par Adolphe Thiers, ex-Ministre."

The great Duke's sarcophagus was wrought and polished by steam in Cornwall, in the field in which the huge "boulder" stone of porphyry, weighing upwards of seventy tons, nearly the whole of it above the surface of the ground, had been standing for ages.

The vexed question of organs in Presbyterian churches was debated again in the annual meeting of the synod held in Edinburgh last week, consisting of about 1,000 lay and clerical members. A resolution to adhere to the former decision of the synod of 1856, which prohibited the introduction of organs, was carried by a large majority.

The "Irish Patriarch" is dead—James Nolan, a farmer of Knockindrane, in Carlow county, a tenant of the Earl of Bessborough, who died on Friday sen- night, at the great age of 116. He was very simple in his habits, moderate in his diet, and exceedingly temperate. He enjoyed good health almost to his last day; and he conversed with his family a few hours before his life calmly passed away.

At the dinner of the Royal Academy, Mr. Thackeray mentioned that he was in earlier life ambitious of being an artist, and when Mr. Dickens was in want of a person to illustrate one of his first works, he offered his services, with two or three drawings in hand, but they were not found suitable; so a blight came over his artistical existence, and caused him to turn his attention to a different walk of art.

"Mary, my love, do you remember the text this morning?"—Mary: "No, pa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." Mother: "By the way, Mary, did you notice Susan Brown?"—Mary: "Oh, yes. What a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, an imitation Honiton collar, a lava brachelet, her old ear-rings, and such a fan! Oh my!"—Mother: "Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

The following are one or two specimens of Douglas Jerrold's wit, borrowed from the *National Magazine*:—

**THE LAW.**—The law's a pretty bird, and has charming wings. 'Twould be quite a bird-of-paradise if it didn't carry such a terrible bill.

**UNREMITTING KINDNESS.**—"Call that a kind man," said an actor, speaking of an absent acquaintance; "a man who is away from his family, and never sends them a farthing! Call that kindness!" "Yes, unremitting kindness," Jerrold replied.

**A CARELESS HOUSEMAID.**—That girl would break the Bank of England if she put her hand upon it.

**DAMPED ARDOUR.**—Jerrold and Laman Blanchard were strolling together about London, discussing passionately a plan for joining Byron in Greece. Jerrold, telling the story many years after said, "But a shower of rain came on, and washed all the Greece out of us."

**THE PHILANTHROPIST.**—Jerrold hated the cant of philanthropy, and writhed whenever he was called a philanthropist in print. On one occasion, when he found himself so described, he exclaimed, "Zounds, it tempts a man to kill a child, to get rid of the reputation."

**A BASE ONE.**—A friend was one day reading to Jerrold an account of a case in which a person named Ure was reproached with having suddenly jilted a young lady to whom he was engaged. "Ure seems to have turned out to be a base 'un," said Jerrold.

### BIRTHS.

MAGUIRE.—May 2, at Myddelton-square, the wife of the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., incumbent of Clerkenwell, of a daughter.

MECHI.—May 4, at Tiptree Hall, the wife of Mr. Alderman Mechi, of a daughter.

GREEY.—May 6, at 110 and 111, Upper-street, Islington, Mrs. George Greey, of a son.

MACFARLANE.—May 7, at 7, Northampton-terrace, Canonbury, the wife of the Rev. J. Macfarlane, of a son.

BUTLER.—May 9, at Headingley Cliff, near Leeds, Mrs. Edward Butler, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL-JONES.—April 28, in London, by special licence, Mr. Jabez Marshall, late of Airedale College, to



Fanny, only daughter of the late Mr. Owen Bent Jones, of Chester.

WARDLEWORTH-BICKEL.—May 1, at the Independent Chapel, Oswestry, by the Rev. J. Lockwood, B.A., Mr. James Garside Wardleworth, to Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. David Bickel, of Tavistock, Devon.

WARD-CHESTERMAN.—May 4, at Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. B. Grant, B.A., Mr. William Ward, Nottingham, to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. James Chesterman, manufacturer, of Sheffield.

NORTON-CHAPMAN.—May 4, at the Independent Chapel, Ponder's-end, by the Rev. J. Lockyer, Mr. H. Norton, to Miss Sarah Chapman, both of Tottenham.

BURTON-THOMAS.—May 5, at Cross-street Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas, brother of the bride, the Rev. W. Burton, of Berwick-on-Tweed, to Eliza Cousens Thomas, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Thomas, of Milford Haven, Wales.

ALLEN-WALLIS.—May 6, at Kettering, by the Rev. J. Murrell, J. H. Allen, Esq., of Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Martha, daughter of the late J. Wallis, Esq., of Barton Lodge, near Kettering.

RITCHIE-BLACKWOOD.—May 7, at the National Scotch Church, Regent's-square, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Charles Ritchie, Esq., London, son of Robert Ritchie, Esq., Edinburgh, to Jane, daughter of the late James Blackwood, Esq., Glasgow.

SUTTON-JAMES.—May 10, at Northampton, the Rev. Wm. Sutton, of Roads, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. William James, of Hartwell, Northamptonshire.

TINGLE-EWEN.—May 11, at the Independent Chapel, Dorking, by the Rev. J. O. Whitehouse, of Nagerool, Travancore, Southern India, Mr. John Tingle, of Kettering, to Priscilla, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Ewen, of Selham, Sussex.

## DEATHS.

SMEETON.—May 1, at Bowden School, Market Harborough, after a brief illness, Thomas Claridge Ashwell Smeeton, only son of Mr. W. W. Smeeton, farmer and grazier, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, aged thirteen years.

THOMSON.—May 2, at his father's house in Hull, deeply regretted, Mr. William Alexander Thomson, eldest son of the Rev. R. Thomson, A.M., in his twenty-third year.

STRUTT.—May 2, at his residence, Bridge-hill, Belper, John Strutt, Esq., aged sixty-four years.

BAYLEY.—May 3, at Holloway, Isabella, relict of the late F. W. N. Bayley, Esq., in her forty-eighth year.

SINDEN.—May 9, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of W. Sinden, Walthamstow, aged forty-three.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.—At this season of the year, when these complaints are so prevalent there is no better remedy than Holloway's Pills, whether as a preventative or cure. When taken in moderate doses, and strict attention paid to diet, the worst cases will be relieved. The strengthening properties of these Pills restore the impaired tones of the stomach, and cleanse the liver. Nothing so good has been discovered for the cure of persons suffering from a long residence in hot climates, and they surpass every other medicine for general family use. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The new turn of political events arising out of the Canning proclamation has had a considerable effect upon the funds. On Monday there was a fall in Consols to the extent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This morning the speculators were very desponding, and Consols fell  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the apprehension of a dissolution of Parliament, and of a prolonged period of political disquietude, being the ostensible cause. In the afternoon a more cheerful feeling was displayed, hopes being expressed that the difficulties of the present political situation will be found susceptible of solution without the adoption of so extreme a measure as a dissolution. The funds finally closed the same as at four o'clock yesterday.

The imports of the precious metals during the past week have been only to the extent of 186,000*l.*; the exports represent a total value of 240,000*l.* The principal shipments of the week, however, have consisted of the large remittances of gold drawn from the Bank. To-day 68,000*l.* was withdrawn for that purpose. The 204,862*l.* in Australian gold, by the Egyptian route, however, will come to hand this week, and the other remittances from Australia can scarcely be long delayed.

The Railway Share Market is considerably depressed, nearly all the leading stocks being quoted at a sensible reduction. It is apparently prejudiced by the approach of the settlement, which will commence to-morrow. Recent settlements, however, have indicated rather a scanty than an abundant supply of floating stock. Indian railway shares have again receded, the cause assigned being the numerous new creations. The East Indian Railway Company are about to issue another two millions for the Jubulpore Extension line.

A statement of the affairs of Messrs. Calvert and Co. has been issued. It appears that if no steps damaging to the property are taken, there will be a surplus of 180,000*l.* for the partners when all claims are paid. The amount due to depositors is 326,435*l.* At a meeting of depositors to-day, it was determined to accede to the proposal for carrying on the business of the firm, under inspection.

The reports of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts are on the whole satisfactory, although they do not indicate any marked activity. Business in Manchester has not extended in an important degree, but prices present firmness. At Birmingham there is a slight tendency to improvement, but the serious effects of the late depression are still visible in every department. The lace trade at Nottingham is rather dull, although other branches exhibit a partial recovery. At Leicester business has been altogether inactive, and at Wol-

verhampton, Leeds, and Huddersfield, the transactions have presented scarcely any feature. From Bradford the reports are not of a satisfactory nature, but owing to purchases wools and cottons have been in rather better demand. The manufacturing accounts from Norwich allude to a general revival, and the Irish linen trade is stated to be in a much more healthy condition.

The general business of the port of London continued active during the past week, the arrivals of corn being unusually large. The number of ships reported inward was 275, including 192 with grain, flour, &c., 25 with cargoes of sugar, and three from China with 29,913 packages of tea, and 541 bales of silk. The number cleared outward was 138, including a few in ballast, and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 73.

The Asia Minor Central Railway Company is advertised. This line is to run from Samsoun, on the southern coast of the Black Sea, to Sivas, and ultimately to Erzeroum. Capital, 4,625,000*l.*; one-third to be taken by the Ottoman Government, which will also grant a guarantee of 7 per cent.

The prospectus has been issued of the Danube and Black Sea Railway and Kustendjie Harbour Company. The object is to make a short line of 39 miles from Tchernavoda on the Danube to the port of Kustendjie on the Black Sea, and thus to save 200 miles of tedious navigation to the dangerous embouchure of Sulina.

A proposal is afloat for a second electric cable to join England and America—an "European and Submarine Telegraph Company, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.* Plymouth is to be the point of departure from the English coast, whence it is to proceed, via Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, and the Azores, to Boston in the United States or to the Island of Bermuda, and thence to Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. The total length would thus be nearly 4,000 nautical miles. The promoters state they have received certain concessions, with exclusive privileges, from France, Spain, and Portugal. It is also suggested that an advantage of the route would consist in the fact that the line could be continued from Lisbon to Gibraltar, so as to connect with the Indian communication by way of the Mediterranean.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Spencer's Consols	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spencer's Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities ..	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	225	—	224	—
India Stock ..	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	223	223	223	224
Bank Stock ..	38 pm	39 pm	36 pm	37 pm	37	37
Exchequer-bills	—	22 pm	—	20 pm	21	21
Long Annuities	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£31,988,125	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Bullion .... 17,513,125
		Silver Bullion .... —
	£31,988,125	£31,988,125

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,260,481
Reserve .. 3,195,874	Other Securities .. 15,288,062
Public Deposits .. 4,612,937	Notes .. 11,416,460
Other Deposits .. 14,525,795	Gold & Silver Coin 765,349
Seven Day and other Bills .. 843,646	
	£37,780,852

May 6, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Friday, May 7, 1858.

## BANKRUPTS.

Low, P. S., Dalston, ship-owner and ship-broker, May 18, June 18.	
SHERBORN, H. C., Odham, Southampton, grocer, May 18, June 18.	
HATTON, R., Hoxton, stationer and account book manufacturer, May 18, June 18.	
HILL, J., Evesham, Worcester, plumber and glazier, May 19, June 9.	
SHELDON, A. J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, May 19, June 7.	
PIKE, R. J., Derby, miller and corn factor, May 18, June 8.	
FORMAN, E., Boston, Lincoln, confectioner, May 18, June 8.	
CHAFFER, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agent, May 26, June 16.	
CHAFFER, B., Liverpool, stone merchant, June 2, 22.	
CUNLIFFE, R. H. J., and A. Newchurch, Lancaster, wool-len manufacturers, May 18, June 14.	
WITTINGHAM, J., Liverpool, bootmaker, May 20, June 10.	
HUNTER, T., Rochdale, grocer, May 18, June 8.	
PARKER, J., Blackburn, grocer, June 2, 22.	
REDMAYNE, M., Hulme, Lancaster, butcher, May 18, June 8.	
THOMPSON, R., West Hartlepool, builder, May 20, June 21.	
STANTON, M., South Shields, ironfounder, May 18, June 21.	
HARBUTT, T., North Shields, wine and spirit merchant, May 19, June 21.	
TURNER, W., North Shields, sail maker, May 19, June 21.	

## Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

## BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, H. W., and KING, T. W., Sutherland-gardens, Maida-vale, Paddington, builders, May 20, June 24.	
FLOOD, M., Liverpool, boot and shoe maker, May 31, June 16.	
LUMSDON E., and SONS, South Shields, anchor manufacturers, May 21, June 30.	
BIGGS, W., the younger, Stratford, Essex, cutler, May 19, June 19.	
BEILBY, T., Dowry, Yorkshire, farmer, May 21, June 11.	
ROOK, T., Gibraltar-walk, Bethnal-green, contractor, May 24, June 28.	
WILLS, J. A., Birmingham, saddler, May 21, June 11.	
MORGAN, J. C., Hereford, innkeeper, May 20, June 12.	
RUNCHEMAN, S. J., Rotherhithe, corn dealer, May 25, June 24.	
SEATON, R., Birmingham, draper, May 27, June 11.	
TOLLITT, W., Uxbridge, livery-stable keeper, May 25, June 25.	
WHEELER, W., and R., Broadway, Worcester-shire, corn merchants, May 29, June 12.	

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 10.

We had a better supply of English wheat this morning, of which the greater part was unsold at the close of market, and the prices made were 1s per qr. less than on this day week; the sale of foreign was slow, at a similar reduction. Flour much the same as last week, with a moderate demand. Malting and distilling barley is cheaper, and in grinding less doing. Beans and peas much the same as last week. With an increased arrival of oats principally from the continent, prices were 6d to 1s lower than on Monday last, but at this abatement there was a good demand. Linseed steady sale, at previous rates, and cakes without alteration.

BARRIS.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Dantzig .....	48 to 52
Essex and Kent, Red 43 to 44		Konigsberg, Red ..	42 50
Disto White .....	46 48	Pomeranian, Red ..	44 46
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock .....	44 46
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Danish and Holstein	42 44
Soot .....	38 44	East Friesland .....	40 42
Rye .....	30 32	Petersburg .....	38 42
Barley, malting .....	28 40	Riga and Archangel ..	—
Distilling .....	28 30	Polish Odessa .....	38 40
Malt (pale) .....	66 68	Marianopol .....	40 42
Beans, masagan .....	—	Taganrog .....	—
Ticks .....	—	Egyptian .....	30 34
Harrow .....	—	American (U.S.) .....	42 46
Pigeon .....	—	Barley, Pomeranian ..	30 34
Peas, White .....	38 40	Konigsberg .....	—
Grey .....	40 42	Danish .....	27 30
Maple .....	40 42	East Friesland .....	22 24
Boilers .....	40 42	Egyptian .....	20 21
Tares (English new) .....	48 50	Odessa .....	22 24
Foreign .....	46 60		
Oats (English new) .....	23 26		
Flour, town made, per			
Sack of 280 lbs .....	30 40		
Linseed, English .....	—		
Baltic .....	48 50		
Black Sea .....	50 52		
Hampstead .....	42 44		
Canaryseed .....	78 82		
Cloverseed, per cwt. of			
112 lbs. English .....	56 60		
German .....	48 50		
French .....	42 48		
American .....	40 44		
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 140			
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton			
Rapeseed, 240 lbs to 360 lbs per last			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

SEEDS, Monday, May 10.—There is not much cloverseed offering, and takers of fine qualities to be held over are found for such at moderate prices. Cheap trefoil also sells for investment, particularly the best French. Canaryseed was in short supply, with a good demand, at 3s to 4s per qr. enhancement. Both white and brown mustards are very scarce and dear; few parcels are offering in first hands. Spring tares still sell high for late sowings, and few are left this season. Sainfoin is offered extremely cheap, but is not a favourite article to keep over.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 10.

The supply of foreign stock in to-day's market was moderate, and the condition of it was tolerably prime. Full average arrivals of home-fed beasts were reported fresh up this morning. The quality of most breeds was very good. The beef trade ruled heavy, compared with Monday last, and prices were consequently 2d per 8lbs lower than on that day. The highest value of the best Scots was 4s 4d per 8lbs, and some very prime oxen sold at 4s to 4s 2d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,800 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland 100 Scots; and from Ireland, 50 oxen, of full average weight. About an average time of year supply of sheep, mostly in good condition, was on offer. For nearly all breeds we had a steady, though not to say active, demand, at fully last week's currency. The best old Downs, out of the wool, sold at 4s 6d per 8lbs. Lambs, the show of which was moderate, were in fair request at full prices, viz., 6s to 7s per 8lbs. About 400 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Although the supply of calves was by no means extensive, the real trade ruled heavy, at 4d to 6d per 8lbs beneath last Monday's quotations. We had a dull sale for pigs, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 0	3 2	Fr. coarse woolled	4 0 to 4 2
Second quality ..	3 4	3 6	Prime Southdown	4 4 4 6
Prime large oxen ..	3 8	4 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 2	4 4	Prime small ..	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 2	3 6	Large hogs ..	3 2 4 0
Second quality ..	3 8	4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 4

Lambs 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 10.  
The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer here to-day were seasonably extensive. The demand was by no means active; nevertheless, a fair business was transacted as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.				
Inferior beef . .	3	10 to 3	2	Inf. mutton . .	3	0 to 3			
Middling ditto . .	3	4	3	6	Middling ditto . .	3	4	3	8
Prime large do. . .	3	8	3	10	Prime ditto . .	3	10	4	2
Do. small do. . .	3	10	4	0	Veal . .	4	0	4	10
Large pork . .	3	8	0	8	Small pork . .	3	8	4	2

Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 10.—The supply of new Irish butter last week was scarcely equal to the demand. Some Limerick of first quality was sold at 10s, fourth Cork at from 8s to 9s landed, and prime Waterford at 10s per cwt. on board, all in retail quantities, the dealers expecting an early and material decline. Best foreign was 4s per cwt. cheaper. Bacon was sold in the early part of the week to a respectable extent, at an advance of about 1s to 2s per cwt.; but towards the close of the market there was less disposition to buy, and prices in some instances were the turn lower. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 10.—Since Monday last a full average supply of potatoes has come to hand coastwise and by land-carriage. The imports have amounted to 120 tons from Antwerp, 195 tons from Hambro', 100 tons from Rotterdam, 250 tons from Dunkirk, 180 tons from Rouen, and 95 tons from Groningen. For nearly all kinds of potatoes the demand is in a sluggish state, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

WOOL, Monday, May 10.—The public sales of foreign and colonial wool during the past week have been well attended. The demand for the better qualities has slightly improved, and the rates realised at the opening of the series are in most instances well supported. There has been no further decline in the value of any kind of English wool; but the demand for all kinds is still in a very inactive state. The manufacturing advices are certainly more favourable, yet the new clip is likely to open at very low prices.

HOPS, Monday, May 10.—The business of our market during the past week has been very limited, but the scarcity of fine samples and the unkindly appearance of the bine have imparted firmness to prices.

TALLOW, Monday, May 10.—Since our last report the demand for most kinds of Tallow has ruled inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s per cwt; for the last three months, 51s; Rough Fat, 2s 11d per 8lbs.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, May 8.—Since our last report a very moderate business has been transacted in flax; prices, however, are supported. For hemp the inquiry has been much less active, on former terms. Jute and coir goods support previous rates.



## Advertisements.

## BRITISH and FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY, and SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the SAILORS' INSTITUTE, MERCERS' STREET, SHADWELL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1868; FRANK CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., will take the chair at half-past six o'clock.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P.; W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Edward Ball, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. George Fife Angas, of Adelaide; with the Rev. J. S. Wilkins, B.A., incumbent of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road; J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D.; George Smith, of Poplar; J. S. Russell, M.A., of Edmonton, and others, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

## WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.**—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

**RICH CURRANT CAKE.**—Why make your own when DOIG'S Rich CAKES are only 8d. per lb.? These celebrated cakes are made of superior fruit, and every other article of the finest quality, in various sizes, from 1½lb. Doig's superior Currant Cake, for Tea Meetings and School Treats, in quantities of not less than 20lbs., 6d. per lb. Doig's pure Welsh Bread.—65, Fetter-lane, and 74, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

**WOULD YOU MAKE HOME HAPPY?** Purchase the NEW PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Baby nurses itself. Pronounced by Medical Men, by the Press, by happy Fathers, delighted Mothers, and the smiling Babies themselves, to be the best thing ever invented for the healthful exercise and amusement of young children.

"It will speedily find its place in every house where children find a home."—Court Circular.

Prospectuses sent to any address.

Wilson, Newton, and Co., 144, High Holborn, London.

**CARPETS.—BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, VELVET, &c.** We invite our Customers and the Public to inspect our new purchases of the above goods, which we are now selling at the following Reduced Prices:—

Carpets at ..... 2s. 8½d. that were 2s. 9d. a yard.  
Carpets at ..... 2s. 5½d. — 3s. 0d. —  
Carpets at ..... 3s. 6d. — 4s. 3d. —  
Rugs at ..... 4s. 7½d. — 6s. 9d. each.  
Rugs at ..... 17s. 0d. — 21s. 0d. —

And others proportionately low.

In the Damask, Rep, and Brocade Department, a large quantity of Silk and Wool Damasks, nearly two yards wide, at 3s. 11d. a yard, that were 6s. 0d.

Our Muslin Curtain Department is replete with every quality and style in Leno and Swiss Curtains, from 2s. 9d. a pair to six guineas.

CHARLES MEKING and Co., Brooke House, 141 and 142, Holborn (two doors west of Furnival's-inn).

## MUSLIN EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.

Ladies pursuing the pleasant occupation of Muslin Embroidery, Braiding, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to procure their designs from Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, London, where they may depend on the newest and most beautiful designs in Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Petticoats, Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Caps, &c.; Children's Frocks, Pelisses, Long Robes, &c.; Broad-cloths, Cheese-cloths, D'Oyley's, Anti-Macassars, Pinushions, Watch-pockets, Pen-wipers, Lamp Stands, Cushions, Slippers, Smoking-caps, Satchels, and every other article to which this beautiful art can be applied, on the best quality materials suitable for each article.

A List of Prices free by post. No extra charge for copying designs.

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## BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to 207. 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 0d. to 64. 0s. each.  
Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 0d. to 77. 7s. each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate.)  
Pure Colza oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.

## FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, 41. 14s. to 134. 13s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 54. 5s. to 234. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standards, 7s. to 54. 12s.; steel fenders, 21. 15s. to 111.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 21. 15s. to 184.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 41. 4s.

The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.

55, OXFORD-STREET, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET, and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, LONDON.—Established 1870.

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and H.M. MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheaton, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

## COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S and TEES' WALLSEND, the best House Coals in the world, 23s. per ton, direct from the Colliery by their chartered screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; Silkstone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 20s.; second class, 18s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

## MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, war-

ranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 21. 12s. to 100l. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 37. 12s. to 80l.

Messrs. MAPPIN invite Inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON; Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

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	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 87. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 104. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 91. 10s. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	9 4 0	9 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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ing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 13, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

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## CABINET FURNITURE of first-class work-

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HAMPTON and RUSSELL beg to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to their superior manufactured Stock of Cabinet Furniture, which exceeds in extent, variety, and cheapness, that of any Establishment in the Kingdom; and respectfully offer a gratuitous inspection of their new and spacious Show Rooms, which are replete with every requisite for appropriately furnishing any class of House. Parties intending to furnish, either wholly or in part, may depend upon effecting a considerable saving by selecting from the above Stock. Every Article warranted.

N.B.—Bedding of every description, of their own manufacture, Cheaper than any House in the Trade.

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BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now selling at 8½d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and Westphalia Hams, 8½d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d. each, or 3s. 3d. per half-dozen; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6½d. and 7½d. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

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EAMES'S PATENT TROUSERS, a perfect and elegant fit, falling gracefully over the instep, with or without straps, giving that freedom and comfort so necessary in walking or riding. If you try them once, you will never change your tailor. The texture and pattern are the best the English Market can produce. The price 17s. 6d. to 25s.

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**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY**, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

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FORKS and SPOONS, 14s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Cruet Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 65s.; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

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TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 6s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. half dozen.

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Ivory balance handle, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

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45, Moorgate-street,  
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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

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METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully

to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

## WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

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Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 90, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

## COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.



**A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.**—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

**IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD** for CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 60s. per cask, carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. First prize at Bingley-hall, Birmingham, class 10, the property of the Earl of Aylesford was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort. A 64-page pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athol; Sir David Cunningham, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

**KNOW THYSELF.**—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

### FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box. This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

**PERSONS of a FULL HABIT**, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For **FEMALES**, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

### BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

### RUPTURES.

#### BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

#### WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

**LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228, PICCADILY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE, VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

### TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH, FROM BILE, WIND, OR INDIGESTION.

#### DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE

PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

\*London Agents: Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Saugar, 160, Oxford-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

### CAUTION to the DEAF.—Deafness and

Singing Noises in the Head.—F. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, London, will send a book for self-cure, containing the addresses of 1,200 persons cured, on the receipt of five postage stamps. This book will rescue all from the grasp of the extortionate pretenders of the present day. Consultation free from Eleven till Four. Established Thirteen years.

### TEETH, 2s. each.—A complete set, 27, beauti-

tifully fitted to the mouth. The very best incorrodible Teeth that can be made, which never change colour or decay, 4s. each; an upper or lower set, 2s.; on pure gold plate, 4l. 15s. No higher price charged under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

A MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION for manufacturing Artificial Teeth has just been completed by Mr. Bradshaw, by which an immense amount of time is saved, thereby enabling the party to have Teeth at less than half the usual fees; and the accuracy of fit is so minutely perfect, that it is utterly impossible to detect the Artificial from the Natural. Only the purest materials used. A written guarantee given, and unless thorough satisfaction in appearance and comfort is experienced, no charge is made.

Mr. R. BRADSHAW, Surgeon and Manufacturing Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street, daily, 9 till 4.

### GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 80s.

GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

### DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrium, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair." Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

**HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE** is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

### UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

**PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES** AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the BREATH and LUNGS, is insured by

### DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.  
Witness—Mr. George H. Howell,  
Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.  
Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper,  
Man of Ross House.

"A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed) "CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER."

### IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abercromby.

"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c."

"M. JAMES, Baptist Minister."

They have a pleasant taste.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box, in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also may be had

### DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnaw bites and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—It has been discovered that many Medicine Vendors, when asked for any of

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES,

attempt to pass off instead some counterfeit, because they have a greater profit in doing so than by selling the genuine medicine—the public is cautioned against such dishonest practices, which may be detected by observing that every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words

"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS"

in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

### THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombine, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

### KNOW THYSELF.—The Original Graphi-

ologist, KATE RUSSELL, continues with immense success to give her interesting and useful delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, and which cannot be imitated by the ignorant pretenders who profess to have a knowledge of the science. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, with the fee of 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss Russell, 1A, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London, and they will receive in a day or two a full and minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life. All letters are considered strictly confidential, and to prevent mistakes, applicants are requested to enclose an envelope properly directed to themselves. The many thousands who have thankfully acknowledged the value of advice given, and the accuracy of Miss R.'s portrayals of character, establish the truth and value of the science beyond a doubt. Extracts from Testimonials:—From S. P. "Many thanks for your truthful portrait." R. H. "I fear his character is too truly as you so freely describe it." W. B. "Your long letter, though very flattering, my friends say is amazingly correct."

A. D. "Mamma says the character you gave me is very just, and not too good." Rev. H. F. "My faith in graphology is confirmed; your success is extraordinary." R. W. "I am glad your opinion of her character coincides with my own." "By these means men about to engage in partnership, or to have important transactions with any one, may know beforehand the character of the person with whom they will have to do; in like manner lovers may be made wise beforehand; and those who have secret enemies may be warned, and enabled to prepare for the worst."—Household Words.

### BEST SETS of TEETH.—EDWARD MILES

and SON, Surgeon-Dentists, invite the attention of Persons desirous to have the BEST and NEWEST WORK in SETS of TEETH, of every description, fixed without pain or extraction, with improvements, the result of thirty years' active practice, explained on application, gratis, per post. Toothache cured without extraction. Best stopping with gold. White enamel for front teeth, &c.

15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church, City, E.C.

### THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

#### PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Agues, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scoury, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

#### PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY

#### MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1883:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sauger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Chancery; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Rames and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

### RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT a TRUSS.

All sufferers from this complaint (especially those who have been deceived by the pretensions of empirics who have advertised their "so-called" remedies) are earnestly invited to communicate with Dr. Thomson, as he can confidently guarantee them relief in every case. His remedy has been extensively used for many years past with perfect success, and is now made known as a public duty, through the medium of the press. In every case of single or double Rupture in either sex, however bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a radical cure in a short time, without confinement or inconvenience, and it cannot fail to be appreciated as a blessing to those who have been for years, perhaps, obliged to wear galling trusses, or other modes of support. Patients in any part of the Kingdom can have the remedy sent to them, post free (packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. in postage stamps or by post office order, payable at the General Post Office to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 1A, Arlington-street, Hampstead-road, London. Sufferers are informed that this remedy can be procured in NO OTHER way than by sending direct to Dr. Thomson for it; thus they are effectually protected against the possibility of imposition.

The following Testimonials are selected from upwards of 2,700 in the possession of the Doctor, and are used with the full consent of their writers:—"If anything is worth knowing, it is worthy of being extensively known, and I consider there can be no degradation in your advertising your remedy, as you aim at the mitigation of suffering and the preservation of life, and your name and position ought to protect you from the shafts of envy and malice." J. Pereira, M.D., Professor of Medicine. "Your remedy quite cured the case I told you of." J. M., Esq., surgeon, Edgware-road. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove the cure by lifting and running, which, I am happy to say, I can do without pain or using any truss." F. W. "Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it." G. H. "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since without any sign of its reappearance." Miss S. "A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured." J. P. "My rupture being twenty-eight years' old, I never expected so perfect a cure." E. L. "My boy's rupture is cured, and he is now quite easy, and can play about without pain." Mrs. H. P. "I applied your remedy six weeks ago, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you my rupture has not been down since." D. L.



## FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL** is now universally known as the only article that can be depended upon for the Growth, Restoration, and for Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair, proved beyond question by its successful result, for more than HALF A CENTURY past, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active, and in the growth of Whiskers, the Beard, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful Head of Hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the Patronage of Royalty, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while the high esteem in which it is universally held, with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

**CAUTION.**—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, &c.," in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

**ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS**, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.  
Sir,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly,  
ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.  
Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shacking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side."  
Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

**PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.**

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!**—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

## DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY FOLDING and first-class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The new Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.

Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street-gate, Camden-town, N.W.

## DENMAN'S

**WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.**—PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony, which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

**EXCELSIOR BRANDY.**

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

## GUTTA PERCHA TUBING FOR WATERING GARDENS, &amp;c.

**THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY** have been favoured with the receipt of the following Testimonials:—

From Mr. J. FARRAH, Gardener to Boswell Middleton JAILAND, Esq., of Holderness House, near Hull.

"I have had 400 feet of your Gutta Percha Tubing (in lengths of 100 feet each, with union joint) in use for the last twelve months for watering these gardens, and I find it to answer better than anything I have ever yet tried.

"The pressure of the water is very considerable, but this has not the slightest effect on the tubing.

"I consider this tubing to be a most valuable invention for gardeners, inasmuch as it enables us to water our gardens in about one-half the time, and with one-half the labour formerly required."

From J. H. BOYLES, Esq., Surgeon, Plymouth.

"The tubing I have found most convenient in watering my garden, and doubt not that it may be substituted for lead pipes in most instances with great advantage, as well on account of its remaining unchanged by the action of acids, &c., as by its power of remaining uninjured by the action of intense cold."

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